The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,522—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line............ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions............ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

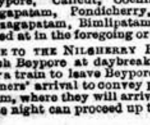
Price per Copy............ As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May, 1879, at 8 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May, 1879, at 2 p. m., (calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch, Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSREH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... „ 335

The Arcot carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London, 12th July. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

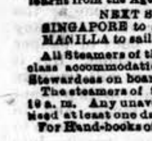
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bom , April, 1879.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.



THIS Steamer will sail on the 5th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.



THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck.
Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.
For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

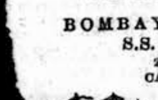


THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on the 31st instant.

For passage apply to Messrs. KING KING & Co., and the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bo bay, 19th May 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th May
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	20th June.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	27th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	11th do.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3614	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. } In 1870 ... £139,808 ; „ 1873 ... £295,149 ; „ 1877 ... £450,833

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

NOTICES.

USEFUL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL, good quality, pure wool, 28/29", in pieces of 24/25 yards at Rs. 22 8 per piece. Cash Remittance or reference in Bombay. Apply to the Godownkeeptr, JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will NOT be RESPONSIBLE during the Monsoon for DAMAGE by WET to PIECE GOODS, TWISTS, or other Manufactured Goods that are not DAMMERED or PACKED in WATER-PROOF COVERING. UNDAMMERED packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the RISK of the SENDERS.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st May 1879.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" O ce.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel 25 lbs. each.	
F F	11-8 do	do.
F F F	12 do	do.
F	1 lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do 9	do.
F F F	do 10	do.
F	½ do 10	do.
F F	do 10	do.
F F F	do 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths, and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings.
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Sperfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.

Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.

Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of on Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

TUESDAY, 27TH MAY, 1879.
WET OR DRY,
GRAND FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MADAME SILVESTER,
THE CHARMING SOPRANO.
A MONSTER PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY, 1879.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. C. SILVESTER,
THE CHAMPION SKATER,
AND MOST POSITIVELY LAST OF THIS
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

Tickets may be had and Plan seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE—The DIVIDEND of 10 PER CENT, or Rs. 10 per share, DECLARED at the Meeting held on Thursday, May 15, will be PAID to Shareholders on or after MONDAY, June 2, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

N. RANDLE, Secretary and Manager.

LOSS IN THE HARBOUR.

J. C. B. and Co. C. in a diamond—3 B. J. C. B. and Co. S. D. in a diamond—27 B.

THE above thirty Bales have been WASHED AWAY out of the BOATSSUNK on SATURDAY. Whoever brings a clue of their whereabouts to the undersigned will receive an appropriate REWARD.

KNOOP & Co., Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay, Mr. A. TAIT has been APPOINTED to TAKE CHARGE of the Agency.

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd May 1879.

TO BE LET, a large furnished BUNGALOW No. 9, in the Civil Lines, Poona, opposite the Bungalow of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in East Street, Poona, lately in the occupation of Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Wine Merchant. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW on the sea side in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.
TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.
FIRST FLOOR,
Rs. 150.

These terms include Apartments, Board, Attendance, Ice, Baths and Lights.
No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, May 27, 1879.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X, of 1866, and in the matter of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the APPOINTMENT of OTHER LIQUIDATORS or ANOTHER LIQUIDATOR in place of Henry Gamble, Esq., deceased, was presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 14th day of May 1879, by Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, a Creditor and Contributory of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley at his Chambers, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June 1879. ANY CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of the said Company DESIROUS TO OPPOSE the making of an Order in the terms of the said Petition SHOULD APPEAR at the time of the hearing thereof by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same. —Dated this 15th May 1879.

TYABJI & SAYANI, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the CHINA MERCHANT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in voluntary liquidation.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDEE.. *Voluntary Liquidator.*
EBRAHIMBHOY SOOMAR............*Petitioner.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and for the REMOVAL of the ABOVE LIQUIDATOR and for the APPOINTMENT of OTHER LIQUIDATORS or ANOTHER LIQUIDATOR in his stead, was on the 14th day of May 1879 presented to the said Court by the Petitioner abovenamed. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justic Bayley at his Chambers, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June 1879. ANY CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of the said Company DESIROUS to OPPOSE the making of an order in the terms of the said Petition, SHOULD APPEAR at the time of the hearing thereof by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

TYABJI & SAYANI, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the EAST INDIA BANK, in Liquidation.

DINNANATH RAGOONATH KHOTE and ARDESIR BYRAMJEE KAPADIA......Official Liquidators.
REHIMOOBHOY KHIMJEE..............Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the REMOVAL of the ABOVE LIQUIDATORS and for the APPOINTMENT of OTHER LIQUIDATORS or ANOTHER LIQUIDATOR in their stead, and for directing the said liquidators and Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia and Gordhundass Khimjee, or some one or more of them, to pay to the above Company the sum of Rupees one lac or a portion thereof, was presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of May 1879 by the petitioner abovenamed. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley at his Chambers at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on FRIDAY, the 13th day of June 1879. ANY CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of the said Company DESIROUS TO OPPOSE the making of an Order in the terms of the said Petition SHOULD APPEAR at the time of the hearing thereof by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 15th May 1879.

TYABJI & SAYANI, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

he scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, aged 19, seeks an engagement as NURSERY GOVERNESS or LADY'S MAID. Apply to T. C., care of Wm. WATSON, & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN, the son of a Bengal Civilian, is anxious to be employed on a Tea or Coffee Estate. Has had four years' experience of India. Apply to C. J, O. F.G., care of GRINDLAY & Co., Bombay.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY SAWMILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, has this day been REMOVED to 24, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE OFFICE of the CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, has this day been REMOVED to No. 24, APOLLO STREET.

TEMPLE BAR, TO-DAY, TIFFIN—Broth, Anchovy Patties, Fried Sheep's Head, Lamb Cutlets, Beefsteaks, Chicken Curry, &c. Re. 1, DINNER Rs. 1-8.

REAL EDINBORO' ROCK (from Ferguson's) Scotch Mixture, Jujubes, Conversation Tablets, Peppermints, Bull's Eyes and other confectionery Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, easy running C Spring BUGGY, good as new, fast trotting AUSTRALIAN MARE, and new English harness. Price Rs. 550. Apply BOZ, *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a few YORKSHIRE HAMS of superior quality at 8 As. per lb. Apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS, direct from Yarmouth ; SIX FOR A RUPEE. Apply early, J. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the INDIAN CLIMATE.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable ; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. Thick Quality.	Extra Thick Quality.	Envelopes, box of 125. Oblong.	Square.
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	......	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	......
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	......	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.	Square.
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes..............Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes............Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets..........................Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

	Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong	Square
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Rs. 0 12	Rs. 0 14
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MISS VICTORIA COOKE'S appearance in the arena has added so much vitality in the amusement-going circles, that it has been decided to give a week's Mammoth Entertainments and to give instead of gifts a percentage of the receipts to the LOCAL CHARITIES OF BOMBAY.

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MRS. ANNA WILSON
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DON'T FAIL TO COME AND BID US FAREWELL.

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BENEFIT OF
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11,758	Rs. 1,000
1,608	„ 10
1,8377	„ 10
38,77	„ 10

The Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amount awarded by making application to the Box Office, Circus. All Gifts that remain unclaimed on Saturday, May 31st, will be donated to local charities.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all bills against this Company be presented at the Box Office immediately.

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FRIDAY, 30TH MAY.
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
MISS EMILY BLAIN.
On this occasion those popular artistes,
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The performance will commence with the great drama.
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THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH MAY 1879.

CONSOLS in London on Saturday were still quoted at 98⅞, French Rentes at 115, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 73½ for Fours, and 78½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets there was no movement noted, and in Seeds, Linseed was reported steady, Rapeseed quiet at previous rates.

Cotton in Liverpool, according to Reuter, closed depressed, Surats dull, the day's sales being only estimated at 5,000 bales. Spot prices were quoted ⅛d. lower all round, and from private telegrams we learn that arrivals were again 1-16d. lower with practically no buyers for Surats. From New York ready Mid. Uplands is reported to have declined from 13¼ to 13 cents, but August shipment is still given at 13·29 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparison:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts	3,000	3,000	3,100	1,100
Total since 1st Sept.	4,364,500	...	4,144,300	3,870,900

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	21,45,932
Do. Branches	Inc. ,,	81,540
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	10,05,821
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	3,133
Cash Credits	Dec. ,,	2,82,162
Loans	Dec. ,,	11,00,913
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	659,231
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	20,417
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	15,34,272

These movements are unquestionably indicative of a diminished demand for money, and with the export season practically at an end we may look for a reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount at an early date.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the advance in silver in London, combined with the improved prospects for the metal generally, rates opened this morning at an advance of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and fully ⅛d. in private paper, and during the day, with more disposition evinced to sell than buy, a further rise of 1-16d. to ⅛d. was established in Bank and 1-16d. in private paper, at which the Market closes strong.

No great importance is attached to the American telegram, but a very general opinion is expressed that we may anticipate a strong demand for silver from China, and as supplies in San Francisco are small these requirements will have to be met from London, where irrespective of the German supply there have been no stocks of any importance available for some time back. Should the German Government, therefore, continue to keep out of the Market as sellers it is quite possible we may see the value of the rupee materially enhanced in the course of the next few weeks notwithstanding the fact of an export season being near a close. We now quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7⅞ to 9-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7⅞ ,, 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 6 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents, 6 ,, ,,	...1s. 7⅞d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·08	,,

In Gold we have not heard of any business and the rate is quite nominal at Rs. 19-8 per tola.

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but unchanged in value. Fours we quote at Rs. 91¾ to Rs. 92; Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96 to ¼; New, Rs. 95¾ to Rs. 96.

SHARES are steady but no extent of business is doing, and quotations, as a rule, remain unaltered. Bank of Bombays have advanced to Rs. 670. In Land and Press Companies there is no movement to notice, and in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the alterations are confined to an advance of Rs. 10 in Madras and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits.

COTTON.—The depressed accounts from Liverpool and the upward tendency of exchange have induced buyers to keep out of the Market to-day, and although sellers have been inclined to accept a reduction of about Rs. 3 from Saturday's rates, there has been practically no business done, native sellers have been chiefly engaged in storing their surplus stocks, a large portion of which have been badly damaged by the past two days' rain, and until this is accomplished they will not be much in the way of doing business even if the weather takes up. In the meantime supplies will be materially restricted by the cessation of arrivals coastwise and we much fear the season has already practically come to an end. Closing prices today may be quoted as follows:—

Good Ginned Broach	......Rs. 264	per candy.
Good Omra	.... ,, 246	,,
F. G. F. do	.... ,, 241	,,
G. F. do	.... ,, 236	,,
Good Dhollera	.... ,, 245	,,
F. G. F. do	.... ,, 240	,,
G. F. do	.... ,, 235	,,

SEEDS are quiet. Linseed is still quoted at Rs. 7-4 and Rapeseed at Rs. 7-7 per cwt. The failure is reported of Shamjee Veerjee, a native seed merchant, in a large way of business.

FREIGHTS have been extremely quiet to-day and very few engagements of any kind have been made. For Liverpool by steam the rate is weak at 27s. 6d., and by sail business has been done at 16s. 3d. per ton. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS continue to show a quieter tendency and in face of the unfavourable weather up-country buyers seem disposed to abstain from buying to any extent, stocks, however, are light and sellers evince no desire to press sales at lower rates, so that prices are practically unchanged. Local Goods and Yarns are quiet and unaltered.

COALS are dull with few buyers, and although we have not heard of any fresh business to arrive prices are certainly easier.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	160,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	795
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s	300
Port Canning Land-Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,100	125 do	910
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	470
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	70
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	48
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	80 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	840
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	900
French Press Co.	800	500	all	75 p.s.	460
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	225
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	250
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,150
Vitooria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	31·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,775
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	120
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	325
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	256	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	810
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	6 all	62½ p. s.	730
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p. ct	15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd May as compared with the statement issued on the 17th May:—

LIABILITIES.	17th May. Rs.	23rd May. Rs.
Proprietors Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,89,312	84,35,244
Do do. at Branches	17,00,983	17,82,523
Other Deposits	1,60,98,554	1,50,92,733
Post Bills	9,580	9,680
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,50,333	3,00,402
	3,67,48,762	3,78,20,582
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	28,90,177	28,93,310
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,80,615	18,98,453
Loans, on Security of do. do.	45,47,355	34,46,442
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,461	8,214
Bills Discounted	1,52,02,036	1,58,61,267
Stamps	2,829	3,026
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,43,368		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,368	3,48,368
Bullion	1,07,173	3,44,065
Cash Balances with Correspondents	85,946	1,06,363
Cash and Currency Notes	1,13,76,802	1,29,11,074
	3,67,48,762	3,78,20,562

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship *Victoria*, 1,349 tons, Captain R. Bayley, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. *Shah Jehan*, 1,035 tons, Captain J. Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 12th May, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE ship *Kirkwood*, 1,979 tons, Captain J. Sinnott, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst, from Liverpool, 22nd Feb., brought a cargo of 1,751 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

THE ship *Mona*, 1,045 tons, Captain M. Evans, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Liverpool, 7th Feb., brought a cargo of 1,531 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE ship *Hannibal*, 1,204 tons, Captain H. T. Skrimshire, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Newcastle, 27th Feby., brought a cargo of 1,683 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s.s. *Roraima*, 761 tons, Captain J. ——, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Middleboro 21st Mar., brought a cargo of railway material and 250½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship *Norna*, 1,050 tons, Captain J. Watts, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Algoa Bay, 15th March, in ballast. The Captain reports that early part fine until the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, West, and heavy gale from S.E. carried away very heavy sea running fore sail, mainsail, main top gallant and jib.

THE s.s. *Tuscany*, 1,063 tons, Captain H. A. Gough, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool, 18th April, with a cargo of 1,888 tons coals. The Captain reports that strong westerly winds with confused sea from the 22nd, and 24th, strong westerly wind with very heavy rain, and on the 25th a. m., passed several unpressed bales cotton.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. *Calcutta*, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. H. Beville, C. B., Mr. R. Barnaby, Captain J. E. Gordon, Mr. J. Khimchund, Mr. B. C. Baily, Mr. A. M. Renack, Mr. A Strip, Condr. and Mrs Hiffen, Mr. Foxlaw, Surg. Major Banks, and 44 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. *Khedive*, 2,228 tons, Captain J. D. Bleeman, sailed yesterday for China, with the China Mails, and a cargo of 1,887½ chests of opium, 3,174 bales twist, 437 bales cotton, and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Tuscany (s)	Gough	Liverpool, Apr 18.
26	Calcutta (s)	Smith	Bussorah, May 11.
	Shah Jehan (s)	Forbes	Calcutta, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Vingorla (s)	Mitchell	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Khiva (s)	Lee	Aden and Suez.
	Khedive (s)	Sleeman	China.

The ship Victoria, Bayley, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Shah Jehan, to Calcutta.
Barque Queen of the Age, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
22 Almora (s) ......Hutcheson ...London, Apr 13.
Khandalla (s) ......Maun ......Singapore, May 3.

DEPARTURES.

May. 22.—Steamer Reliance. Ship Dunskeig.

PASSENGERS.

Per Almora—Mr Chaber, Mr Malmes, Mrs Taylor, and infant. Mr Read, Mr and Mrs Mitchell and infant, and Mrs Downs.
Per Khandalla—Capt Hill, Capt C B Cooke, Mr Maccracken, Mr G Reddie, Mr and Mrs Cohen ayah, Mr J S Robertson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Almora—Ship Callirhoe, of Liverpool, from London, all well in lat 11-03 N, long 57-39 E.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Halls—5 cases plate glass, P Pestonjee Bottlewalla.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive s—9 cases oilmanstore, 1 case liquor, 1 case violet powder, 1 case medicine, and 1 case stationery, Bolton and Co; 9 casks zinc sheets, Abdoolally Surufally and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Anglia s—43 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Surufally and Co.
Macedonia s—10 cases ginger brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Narcissus—1,500 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 469 cwts myrabaloms, Sallaymahamed Goolamhoosein; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Whittier—178 bales cottonwaste, Khanmahamed Nensee.
Duncow—200 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Abercane—1,060 cwts castorseed, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 50 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund.
Henrietta—457 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwaujee Manuckjee and Co.
Egbert s—17 bales wool, Abdoola Piarajee; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 44 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo.
Wistow Hall s—700 cwts rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co; 211 bales wool, Nurse Khuttow; 650 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Jettha; 312 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Shah Jehan s—238 bales cotton, Shriram Sewdutroy.

FOR SUEZ.

Khiva s—225 cwts tamarind, Hajee Zenell Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—1 box real pearl, Essoofally Essabhoy; 1 case P feathers, Kewadass Damoder; 62 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, E J Abraham; 56 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co: 22 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 38 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 chests opium, Pallonjee Framjee; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 38 chests opium EDsassoon; 4 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 24 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Normahamed; 42 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 36 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 8 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—221½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 7 chests opium, E D Sassoon, 10 chests opium, S A Joseph; 8 chests opium, Tezyall Nursingdass; 23 chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath; 3½ chests opium, Leherchunp Dewchund; 5 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebraham; 6½ chests opium, Joharmull Samirmull; 26 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshaindass; 19 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 4 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 3 chests opium, Naphchund Nowrungray; 26 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 chests opium, E J Abraham; 8 chests opium, Buximull Koonjlall; 2 chests opium, Budreedass Shrikison; 3 chests opium, Sewjeeram Ramchunder; 16 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaron; 23 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1110 Egbert (s), Faulkner—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1728 Wistow Hall (s), Collin—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1087 Abercarne, Evans—Gaddum & Co.
1600 Duncow, Large.—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.
1295 Whithier, Swap—Lang, Moir & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co.
683 Coldstream, Walker—Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
1181 Elcano, Brown—The Captain.
1868 Frolic, Bush—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
672 Toftcombs, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1349 Victoria, Bayley—Farnham & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

400 Calder (s), Ormandy—The Persian Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

269 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper—The Captain.
1035 Shah Jehan, Forbes—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

358 Bridgetown, Crisp—The Captain.
767 Koina (s), Doert—Essa Bin Califa.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Perris—Mails, 6th June.

NOT FIXED.

1249 Callierboe, Delyrgy—Edward, Bates and Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
198 Gunga (s), J. Shaphard.
875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1204 Hannibal, Skrimshire—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinnott—Wallace and Co.
1430 Lucile, Scott—The Captain.
1045 Mona, Evans—Owen and Okell.
1050 Norna, Watts—W and A Graham and Co.
1582 P. N. Blanchard, Blanchard—The Captain.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Power—The Captain.
762 Roraima (s), Picot—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1428 St. Elmo, Smith—The Captain.
1060 Tuscany, Gough—W and A Graham and Co.
498 Volkyrien, Ramsdale—Framjee Nusserwanjee.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
985 Czarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s). Powell.
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
1700 Tenaserim (s), Street.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, th25 May 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·574
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·963
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·2
General Direction of Wind	SE, SSE, S, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	0·76
Total fall during the month	1·13
" year	1·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 26th Mar.	1·69

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Stevenson, Major, 1-21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Secundrabad.

MAY 23.

Arbuthnott, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Matheran.
Utterson, Lieut Col, 15th Bombay N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MAY 24.

Fleming, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.

MAY 25.

O'Nial, Surg Major, on duty, from Deolalee.

MAY 26.

Chase, Lieut, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.
Gordon, Captain, 3rd Sind Horse, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Haydon, Captain, R E, on leave, from Surat.
Barry, Surg Major, 2nd Lt Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Beville, Col, 1st Belooch Regt, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Neill, Captain, 1st C I Horse, on leave, from Agra.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Poona.
Banks, Surg Major, on leave, from Hydrabad Sind.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Llwellyn, Major, R A, on leave, to Neilgherries.

MAY 25.

Burmester, Lieut, R A, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Tobin, Lieut, 86th Royal Regt, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

MAY 26.

Gordon, Captain, 3rd Sind Horse, on sick leave, to England.
Haydon, Captain, R E, on leave, to England.
Barry, Surg Major, on leave, to Poona.
Neill, Captain, 1st C I Horse, on leave, to England.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, to Aden.
Beckham, Lieut, 8th Bombay N I, to join, to Sattara.
Thomson, Surg Major, on duty, to Madras.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 27.)

Mr R H Wilson, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr J S Armstrong, Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed to be Secretary to the Central Examination Committee.

Mr J Patch, District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, is appointed to act in the third grade of District Superintendents of Police.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 24.)

The Rev W Simpson, Chaplain, Allahabad Cantonments, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Irwin, Assistant Commissioner, Bahraich, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Hutton, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Bahraich.

In modification of Notification dated 28th March, Mr Wallace, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Muttra.

Mr E Barrill, District Superintendent of Police, (3rd grade,) Gorakhpur, is placed on special duty.

Mr E R Parsons, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Gorakhpur.

Mr W T Davis to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and to be posted to Agra.

Surgeon G F A Harris, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Military Department, the civil medical charge of Hardoi, as a temporary measure.

Surgeon J Anderson, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to the civil medical charge of Unao, as a temporary measure.

Mr J Ogilvie, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, from Bahraich to Muzaffarnagar.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 23.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

34th Regt Lieut Marriott, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter, vice Captain Walker.

Paymaster and Hon Captain A Longley, Army Pay Department, having joined the 85th Light Infantry on the 5th instant, G O C C, dated the 7th May, attaching him to the 2nd Battalion 13th Regiment, is cancelled.

The following postings of administrative medical officers are ordered:—

Deputy Surgeon General J J Clarke to the Meerut circle.

Deputy Surgeon General (with temporary rank) E Taylor to officiate in the administrative charge of the Rawal Pindi circle, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon General Townsend, on field service.

Deputy Surgeon General Clarke to remain at Rawal Pindi until relieved by Dr Taylor.

The services of Lieut A W M'Kinstry, 2-17th Foot, being required by the Government of India for employment with the 5th Punjab Infantry, his appointment as Officiating Wing Officer on probation to the 13th N I, notified in G O C C, dated the 24th April, is hereby cancelled.

Lieut Forbes, 1-3rd Foot, on probation, 44th N I, is reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Major Griffin (G Battery-2nd Brigade,) to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

34th Foot—Lieut Morrice, to England, to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th May 1879.

1 The following transfers are sanctioned:—
No 603 Vol H Smith from G to H Company.
No 546 Vol H Cousens from G to H Company.
No 721 Vol I Lyons from G to H Company.
2 The Coorla Range is closed until further orders.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR MAY AND JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter......29th, 4h. 27·9 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 27	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 29	2 40 m / 3 31 a	8 49 m / 8 51 a
Wed. 28	......	5 24	6 30	3 36 m / 4 20 a	9 40 m / 10 51 a
Th. 29	......	5 24	6 30	4 48 m / 5 22 a	10 50 m / 10 56 a
Fri. 30	......	5 24	6 30	6 8 m / 6 24 a	0 7 a / ...
Sat. 31	......	5 24	6 31	7 24 m / 7 23 a	0 59 m / 1 32 a
June. Sun. 1	Penticost—or Whit-Sunday.	5 24	6 31	8 34 m / 8 12 a	1 59 m / 2 30 a
Mon. 2	......	5 24	6 31	9 31 m / 9 7 a	2 44 m / 3 27 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HARMAN—May 24th, at Teethul Sanitarium, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon R. Harman, Army Medical Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DECAUX.—May 19th, at Camp Chunga Munga, of cholera, Surgeon F. DeCaux, Army Medical Department.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1879.

THE news regarding General Lomakin's defeat at the hands of the Teke Turcomans is chiefly significant from the fact that some time since the reports which were current in the columns of the London newspapers regarding the progress of the expedition received one of those semi-official denials that the St. Petersburgh Government are so fond of promulgating when they may wish to conceal for the moment the doings of any of their agents—political or military. It does not matter that the falsehood is subsequently refused: they get over that by affirming that the original denial was not authorised, or they again state that the new plot or the new expedition was undertaken without orders. It is also significant that in this matter they should have wished to conceal the proposed operations at all—even having gone the length of reporting the recall of the troops altogether. On the whole, however, we may congratulate ourselves that Russia will now find sufficient employment within her own borders, as from the news which almost daily reaches us of fresh disturbances all over Afghanistan, it is quite evident that the existence of a Russian army between Merv and Herat would not only endanger the existence of the miserable treaty that has been concluded between Yakub Khan and ourselves—as the result of a war which, according to the *Times*, is the most successful in all our annals—but would also and necessarily endanger peace between Great Britain and Russia. The latter country may now, however, be safely disregarded, and we may rest assured that not in our time at least will she be in a position to carry out the much-talked of invasion of India. If the war has done nothing else it has at least taught us that. None the less, however, can we view as successful the termination of a campaign which provides for our paying over to the conquered side a yearly tribute of £150,000. For our part, we thoroughly believe that if spent in a sensible and economical manner that sum would almost suffice—if laid out in British troops—to reduce Afghanistan to order in six months. We began the war in far too extravagant a manner, and with means disproportionate to the work undertaken; and there are few now at the front who do not believe that a small, well equipped moveable column of three or four thousand men would not march from one end of the country to the other. It remains yet to be seen whether the fifteen lakhs of rupees alone will be sufficient to enable Yakub Khan to make his power felt from the Khyber to Balkh, and from Kandahar to Herat.

THE Municipal Commissioner has not moved one day too soon in deporting to their homes the Kathiawar immigrants now huddled together in Mody Bay. This famine camp, as it is called, consists at present of about three thousand persons—men, women, and children, mostly kunbis from the Native States in Kathiawar and Gujarat, and some from our own Collectorates. After the scanty grain crop of the last monsoon had been eaten up, these immigrants began to pour into Bombay in small gangs, and as the class to which they belong have no *baibunds* in this city, they were compelled to seek lodgings on the ground. Coming by boat from the Kathiawar ports they were landed at or near Bori Bandar, and finding a large piece of ground on the Moody Bay estate unoccupied they squatted on that site, and as fresh importations arrived the new-comers joined their friends and the camp enlarged until the number of immigrants last month exceeded four thousand; When the influx of people from the Deccan took place two years ago, the immigrants found shelter amongst the labouring classes in Dongri, Umarkhadi, and Cumbarwada. Being Marathas, and belonging to the class from whence the Bombay labour market is chiefly supplied, fraternisation with the working classes was easy, and it says a good deal for the friendly spirit of the labouring poor of Bombay that they allowed their immigrant friends to overcrowd them in such a way as to render life dangerous if not impossible. Our readers may remember the vivid and painful description which appeared in our journal at the time and which described how the people were huddled together. So long as sleeping room could be found anywhere in their huts, the Bombay labouring poor allowed their refugee friends to occupy it. The Kathiawar immigrants, as we have said, having none of their own class in Bombay, have found no such shelter in the houses in this city, and have been compelled to live out in the open. One good result of this, however, is that their number is always exactly known to the Municipal authorities. The main object of these kunbis in coming to Bombay is to live by begging. They do not belong to the labouring class and can accordingly get no employment. They consequently have endeavoured to eke out a subsistence by begging about the town, and all day long the streets about Bhuleshvar and the Pinjrapole are crowded with them, while the success of their efforts in that direction is by no means inconsiderable. If the Bombay Gujaratis do not give shelter to the immigrants in their houses, they contribute coppers, grain, and cooked food pretty freely. Some wealthy Bhattias indeed have considered the regular daily feeding of the immigrants to be religious duty, and for many weeks past an organised system has been going on in Moody Bay, whereby one full meal is provided at noon daily for each person, and at this meal the whole of the immigrants take good care to be present. After it is concluded the people go off into the town to get what else they can. There has been much sickness as might be expected amongst people who exist in this way, and the mortality among them has been great. Already during this month there have been two hundred and eighty deaths among them, and epidemic diseases prevail to some extent. The people are lodged in the camp in large sheds of bamboos and country matting which barely affords protection from the sun; but as soon as rain falls, and the burst of the South-West Monsoon is now daily expected, the place will be uninhabitable and the immigrants will rush into the town to seek shelter in the verandahs of the houses in the native quarter. If they can secure such shelter well and good, but if they cannot, the consequences may be imagined. It is therefore to prevent the occurrence of a pestilence amongst the immigrants themselves in the first place, and its spread to the city afterwards, that the Municipal Commissioner is now taking means to send the people back to their villages. The Town Council has already agreed to recommend the Corporation to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose, but the Corporation cannot meet until Thursday next. With the South-West Monsoon almost upon us the case is urgent, and Mr. Grant has applied for and obtained the sanction of Government under Section 245 of the Municipal Act to send away the people at once. About eighteen hundred persons have already been deported by steamers, and the remaining number are only awaiting passages, and the end of the week will probably see the last of them. The immigrants themselves now express the utmost willingness to return to their villages.

While we do not for a moment doubt the good intentions of the wealthy Bhattias who have been feeding the abovementioned people in Bombay, we must strongly protest against their method of charity. The result of that method has been to establish a great public nuisance and to endanger public health. Wherever a large number of badly-fed people are collected together, epidemic and contagious diseases are sure to occur sooner or later, and the money spent in maintaining the large camp in Moody Bay would have been better employed in sending back the people to their villages and in supplying them with necessities in those villages. If the charitable Bhattias of Bombay will say that it is not their business to send back the immigrants to their homes, we reply that neither is it their business to endanger the health of the city by offering a premium to vagrancy.

That the city should be called upon to contribute Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of getting rid of these Kathiawar immigrant seems at first sight unreasonable. The ratepayers of Bombay might say that they have had nothing to do with creating the nuisance and should not accordingly be made responsible for its abatement. It may be contended that whenever a large number of people without employment and without the means or likelihood of obtaining a livelihood are leaving their village, an act of vagrancy is being committed, and that the law should step in to prevent it. This is true in a general way, but nobody would like to see such a law established and rigidly enforced. In seasons of famine, and especially in this country, people will leave their homes and Government have evinced no desire to restrict the right of any man to go where he pleases. All that Government have cared to do has been to provide employment in the agricultural districts for as many persons as could be engaged on any particular work. We are sure that no satisfactory vagrancy law can be established in this country. The occasion which now arises for an expenditure of money by the Municipality of Bombay for sending away the Kathiawar immigrants to their homes, is exceptional and may never occur again. It may be good for the people to get back to their fields, especially in a comfortable way and at the expense of the people of Bombay, but certainly it is a good thing for the people of Bombay to get rid of the Kathiawar immigrants bag and baggage, including their diseases. The Corporation will most probably willingly vote the sum of Rs. 10,000 asked for by the Municipal Commissioner, and when that money is paid we may congratulate ourselves that if public money has been spent it has not been thrown away but may be the means of averting from the city a visit from pestilence and plague.

THE LATE STORM.

THE storm which visited Bombay on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last attained its height on Sunday night, or rather yesterday morning, between two and four o'clock. The wind blew "big guns," rain fell in torrents, and thunder crashed and lightning flashed in a terrific manner. The scene was extremely grand as witnessed from the deck of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Calcutta, which passed through the thick of the storm on her way from Kurrachee to Bombay. One flash of lightning in particular illuminated the vessel in a most vivid manner, and several of the passengers on board thought she had been struck.

We have obtained some further particulars of the damage caused on Saturday to native craft outside the harbour. A cargo boat which left Bombay on the 20th inst. for Jeyghur for the purpose of laying up there during the monsoon was dismasted and lost her sails off Jeyghur, became water logged, and drifted between Kanhery and the outer lightship, where she was observed by Mr. Thorburn, master of No. 3 pilot schooner, who took off her crew, consisting of five men.

Another native cargo boat, called the Mahaluxmi, which left Kumta on the 15th instant, encountered bad weather two days from Bombay. On the 24th instant, at midnight, she anchored close to the outer lightship; but the cable parted and she drifted in shore. When about a quarter of a mile south of the Prongs Lighthouse she let go a second anchor, but again the cable parted, and she drove on shore about eight o'clock on Saturday morning a little north of the Lighthouse. The crew, 19 in number, all succeeded in swimming ashore. Her cargo included 500 bales of cotton, which got adrift and floated about near the entrance to Back Bay. A number of soldiers belonging to the Royal Artillery and 7th Fusiliers, stationed at Colaba, attempted to salve the cotton, and in the attempt one man, a drummer of the Fusiliers, was dashed on the rocks by the surf, and was killed.

Yesterday morning the keeper of the Prongs Lighthouse telegraphed that two guns had been distinctly heard from Kanhery, and it was thought there was a vessel outside running into danger; but shortly afterwards two other guns were heard, which were interpreted as meaning that medical assistance was required at Kanhery Lighthouse. Accordingly, the tug Dromedary was sent out with a doctor on board.

The weather during yesterday was clear, and there was not much wind. The barometer in the Master Attendant's office stood in the morning at 29.67, and at half-past four in the afternoon at 29·57.

IN THE KHYBER PASS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNDI KOTAL, MAY 19.

YAKUB KHAN'S arrival at Safed Sung has considerably changed the aspect of affairs since my last letter, and though, in my opinion, it is premature to reckon on the remainder of the campaign being a complete walk over, there appears to be every probability of a satisfactory finish—satisfactory at least for the Conservative Government, whose sole desire now seems to be to patch up an arrangement for the present and let the future take care of itself. What has become now of our sensitive regard for our prestige in India, of our determination to dictate satisfactory terms of peace at Kabul, to exact an apology for the insult offered to our Envoy, and acquire at last that scientific frontier that we have so long talked about; all, alas! is being swallowed up in the yawning abyss of party necessity. Our scientific frontier has already made vast strides towards its original position, and our victorious arms have yielded to halting diplomacy.

It is rumoured that in the event of the negotiations now proceeding ending amicably, the whole of the European troops of the 1st Division will return to India at once; the native troops of the same Division are to hold Jallalabad and as much of the country beyond as may be thought advisable for the present, while the 2nd Division maintain their present positions, except that the 5th Fusiliers retire to Lundi Kotal from Basawul, the R. H. A. battery there returns to India, and the Field Battery at Daka sends a detachment to Basawul for the present.

The excessive heat in the plains will make the march down trying, but I fancy there are few of those doomed to remain in Afghan territory for the summer who do not envy the fate of the returning troops. Even at Lundi Kotal, or Loargi, as it is now generally called, where the climate is still bearable, life becomes monotonous when the sole amusement available is polo on a ground six inches deep in dust. There is likely to be considerable scarcity of water there before long, the supply having been very much over-estimated, and if so it will be impossible to maintain the large force now in camp in its present position. The engineers are busily engaged in boring for water in every likely spot, but so far their efforts have completely failed. There is, however, a charming camping ground, nearly 6,000 ft. above the sea level, on the top of the Torsuppa ridge, about six miles N. E. of Lundi Kotal, where water is said to be plentiful, and it would be possible to move a part of the troops thither in case of necessity; anyhow the place, though too far from the line of road to be useful as a stage, would make an excellent sanitarium, and for that purpose will doubtless be utilized ere long.

Several cases of cholera, principally at Ali Musjid, where they were fourteen, eleven of which were fatal, have occurred along the line, and typhoid fever has also claimed its victims. Lieut. Dacres, R. A., a most promising and popular officer, succumbed to the latter disease at Lundi Kotal on the 13th instant. He took part with his battery in the Kam Daka affair, and, it is supposed, must have contracted the fever by drinking putrid water when the mussuks had been emptied during the march to and from the scene of action. Some of the men of the 12th Foot too, fell victims to the same disease after their return to Lundi Kotal from that expedition. The affair itself, now a thing of the past, is scarcely worth mentioning, except for the gallant defence of Captain Creagh with his handful of Mhairwarras; otherwise the whole expedition was a miserable specimen of mismanagement and political incapacity. The convoys have as usual been constantly attacked both between Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal, and the latter place and Daka, and considerable bodies of Afridis are now making their appearance in that neighbourhood, having probably more leisure now for their natural pursuits now that their harvest is nearly gathered. On the 11th instant they came down in force on a convoy in the Lundi Khana Pass, but were repulsed by the escort and followed up by a company of Madras Sappers and Miners, who were working in the Pass, and a party of the 25th K. O. B. Some slight loss was inflicted on the robbers, but not before they had severely wounded three bullock drivers of the convoy. The conduct of the chowkidars in the Pass has not lately been such as to inspire confidence in any minds except those of the political officers, and there is grave reason to fear that they connive at if they do not actually take part in some of the outrages committed. It is so easy to take off or conceal the little piece of red rag that they wear as a distinguishing mark in their puggrees, that there is little to prevent their joining in a robbery and appearing the next minute as good and faithful chowkidars. On the 12th three of these trusty guardians of ours were shot by a convoy escort near Ali Musjid, having been unfortunately for them mixed up in an attack on a convoy; whether at the time they were taking part with the robbers or resisting their attack is a moot point, and as, of course, the reports of the escort and the other chowkidars are diametrically opposed, the point will never be cleared up. The chowkidars between Jamrud and Ali Musjid have, I hear, nearly all deserted, having received their pay, and their places have been supplied by various scoundrels from Peshawur, whose presence on the road, even if they do no harm, is scarcely likely to encourage the solitary wayfarer. There was a good deal of reason in the action of a party of Mhairwarras, when they first escorted a convoy up the Pass in December last. Whenever they passed one of these chowkis, they took care to tell off some of their number to mount guard over our Khyberee guardians. It was no use explaining to them that they were our friends, put there on purpose to protect us; "no matter sahib," they said, "these fellows are all *budmashes*."

The Zakka Kheyl Jirgah that came in at Lundi Kotal the other day had no intention apparently of offering unconditional submission. Their tone and demeanour has been decidedly insolent, and they express themselves as much dissatisfied at what they call our breach of faith in permanently occupying the Pass. They say that we made an agreement to borrow the route only to make war with the Amir, and that now we are erecting huts, cutting roads, and building bridges all along the line just as if we meant to stop permanently, and they demand a sum of Rs 50,000 for the camping ground at Loargi, which rent, they aver, was always paid to them by the Shinwari inhabitants. If any conditions were made with them at the beginning of the campaign we shall now doubtless reap the consequences in their increased hostility. They are not, of course, a dangerous or anything but a contemptible enemy, but like gnats they irritate and annoy, and every one looks forward to the day of reckoning with them. General Roberts' decisive policy in the Kurram Valley seems to have succeeded effectually with the tribes there. Would that some one with this force would try the effect of a similar policy.

The huts at Ali Musjid are getting on rapidly, and will shortly be fit for habitation, but at Lundi Kotal there is great difficulty in obtaining at labour, and work progresses slowly; at Basawul, so far, nothing has been done, and there is small chance of any troops being hutted at either of the two last mentioned places till the hot weather is past. There is a rumour that in consequence of the heat and unhealthiness of Basawul, the camp is to be transferred at Peshbolak, where, I believe, a camp was placed when the British army was in Kabul in 1839. It is considerably higher than Basawul, but not enough so to prevent those troops whose duties require their presence there from passing a sweltering summer.

As I write a report has just reached me that at Lundi Kotal the water supply will barely suffice for a month for the troops there, so that it is more probable that some troops will be moved away than that the 5th Fusiliers will be sent there.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 20.

SIMLA is very dull still, but last night a telegram was received from Major Cavagnari saying that Yakub Khan had agreed to every material point, and peace might be said to be concluded. Great is the joy of the grass widows up here, whose name is legion, and who are now preparing to welcome home their beloved husbands from the front. We had a most grateful storm the other day which did a little good in cooling the air, but I am afraid it will take at least half a monsoon to lay the dust which is still intolerable. I hear a detachment of the 15th Hussars arrived this morning under Captain Langtry at Sutog from Meerut, the regiment being dispersed in consequence of cholera. No one will ever know how many poor creatures perished on their return home from the Hurdwar fair. A man here told me that a friend of his was at the fair, and wishing to have some shooting afterwards, sent his tents and servants a march on ahead and rode out to them in the evening. On arrival one of his men came up and said, sahib, this is not a good place for encamping; there is much sickness about. However, he said it was too late to move, so they made the best of it for the night. He got up early in the morning and went to look round. Close by his tent was a tope, or enclosed garden, and inside this enclosure alone he counted 200 dead bodies. I think the authorities were very wrong in driving the poor creatures off the public roads, and, from what I hear, many died for want of food and water, which was not procurable off the road, and many more were by the same process made ready to take the disease of which thousands have died. Here a most judicious order has been issued forbidding the assembly of the Seepree fair this year on account of the prevailing sickness. Many fair hill damsels will regret this, as at this fair they put forth all their charms, and were bought by their husbands and sold by their parents. An average wife costs Rs. 40, but a great beauty of course fetches a much higher price. It has always been one of the sights for visitors to Simla, as they there see types of all the hill tribes and all the hill games. One of the most amusing is as follows:—A man stands at one point with a bow and blunt headed arrow, another capers in front of him, and as the arrow comes towards him does all he can to avoid it, and this he usually manages by jumping on one side, or if the arrow is aimed low, over it.

Our amusements are limited, but great credit is due to those who give us a treat every Monday in the way of a popular concert. The instrumental music is excellent, and the efforts of the lady singers to please are most successful. The first Gymkhana meeting was rather a failure, but the second was a great improvement on it, and there was some fair sport. We have had one or two accidents. The first was a boy playing in the back verandah of Watts, the saddler, came against the railings which gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the *khud* on to the cart road, a distance of about 200 feet. Strange to say not a bone was broken, but he was much cut about the face, and although his life was at first despaired of, I am glad to hear to-day that he is out of all danger. The second was a horse accident, and the wonder is, from the reckless way in which people ride on these narrow roads, that many more do not occur. A young lady was galloping along the road when a hill cooly ran right across. The consequence was the horse turned a somersault, and was considerably hurt, the saddle completely smashed up, and the young lady fortunately flung clear escaped with a nasty bruise or two. The poor cooly, however, was badly cut about the head.

Lord Lytton has taken to riding, an exercise at which he is not very proficient. Her Ladyship drives a small carriage, and there is a tonga in which the nurse and children are driven about, but they are a great nuisance to the remainder of Her Majesty's lieges, both pedestrian and equestrian, in these very narrow and dusty roads. The Lieut-Governor of the Punjab has arrived.

I am sorry to hear confirmed up here the reports I had heard previously of the differences that had occurred between the two chief officers in command in the Kandahar column. General Biddulph seems to have been injudicious, to say the least of it, but General D. Stewart appears to have gone literally mad. It was quite sufficient apparently for General Biddulph to give an order to have it immediately countermanded. His personal spite seemed to blind him to everything like justice. *Vide* the case of Captain Thomas, one of the best staff officers in India, dismissed from his work with every mark of disgrace, but returned at once to his previous appointment as Brigade Major directly enquiry was instituted into the case. I can only liken the conduct of these two officers to that of the Turkish pashas in the late war, fighting and squabbling amongst themselves, from sheer jealousy, each working for his own hand instead of doing their best for their country. I trust that in the distribution of honours at present delayed that these two will be left out in the cold as they deserve. How different is the work of General Roberts; but even he has enemies and detractors, prompted only by jealousy and envy.

I am glad to see that tardy justice is at last being done to Mr. Wm. Taylor, the man who saved not only his own district and the many valuable lives, but also the whole of Bengal proper during the Mutiny, but who was dismissed from employment through the influence of Halliday, Beadon and Co., who but for him would not only have lost their honour as statesmen, but probably their own lives and the province over which they held rule. Mr. Taylor is now an aged man, and has bravely fought his case out through good and evil report, and I trust that it will really be a case of *veritas victrix*, and that he will be rewarded with a K. C. S. I., the least acknowledgment that now can be made of his gallant conduct and unmerited disgrace. I see that that little print published at Lahore, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, has a small article on the subject, apparently prompted if not written by some of the Halliday clique; but in such contempt is the paper held by the general public consequent on its attacks on the Head-quarters Staff, which are as unjust as scurrilous, that really if I had a case to fight I would rather have them against than for me.

We are panting for rain, and our water supply is diminishing daily. It is to be hoped it will soon come. A detachment of Sikhs on its way up here has been halted on this side of Kussowlie, in consequence, I hear, of one or two cases of cholera.

THE I. G. S. DALHOUSIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day under the heading of "Weather," you state that the "Indian Government steamer Dalhousie parted from her moorings and drifted on shore till she touched on a mud bank between the Apollo and Arthur Bandars. She was got off all right on Saturday." From the above wording it would appear that nothing was attempted to prevent her drifting on shore. Allow me to give you the particulars, which I trust you will publish to prevent the general public being under a wrong impression. The Dalhousie parted from her moorings at 0-30 of Saturday morning. The port bower anchor was almost immediately let go and the vessel brought up with 23 feet of water under her stern. This was at top of high water, the vessels all being on the swing for the ebb. An officer was immediately despatched to the proper authorities for a tug and assistance. Warps were run out to No. 8 moorings; hove taught, awaiting slack water and assistance (although the ebb was running strong). At dawn I hoisted a signal for immediate assistance, which was promptly rendered from I. G. Tenasserim, I. G. Czarewitch, and I. G. May Frere. The vessel was never really aground, she only just touched the mud lightly through the slight swell, and was shackled on to No. 8 moorings by six o'clock in the morning, a full hour before the gale, which afterwards set in, had begun.

Apologising for the length of my communication, which I feel is necessary in justice to my officers and self,—I am, &c.

COMMANDER I. G. S. DALHOUSIE.
I. G. S. Dalhousie, May 26.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Calcutta police last Saturday received information of two native lads having been buried under the ruins of a bungalow in Manawar Bagan, Cullinga. They at once repaired to the spot and succeeded in dragging out the boys from under the *debris* but not till one of them had sustained a fracture of the left thigh and contusions on the head. The other lad, strange to say, got off without any injuries. On enquiry into the cause of the accident it appeared that no less than seven huts belonging to a land-holder were directed to be pulled down in consequence of their being in a dilapidated state and that two old men were employed on this works being unable to sustain the weight of one of the huts in its downward course, let go their hold and allowed it to fall. The boys, who were unfortunately playing in the vicinity, thus met with the unfortunate occurrence above recorded.

YET ANOTHER CALCUTTA STRIKE.—The *bhistees* following the example of a multifarious confraternity of small tradesmen, have gone on strike since yesterday (May 15.) It would appear they already pay out of their small income a local tax of Rs. 4 a year, and object strongly to the imposition of the imperial tax, which will cost them another two rupees. A protest meeting against the levy of the Imperial tax was held by the *bhisties* last evening in the *maidan*, and it was determined that, rather than be subject to it, they would abandon their persuasion and return to their country. Superintendent Mylan, who was present at the meeting, did his best to explain to the malcontents the error under which they were acting: and though he succeeded in gaining over a couple of the elderly watermen, the general sense of the meeting was that the tax was iniquitous and compelled a strike.—*Statesman.*

BY administering *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime* to wet nurses whose altered milk had occasioned *serous and green diarrhœa* to their *nurslings*, we have witnessed the disappearance of that disease and the complete recovery of the little patients.—Dolbean and Paquet, Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

VILLAGE PANCHAYET COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read Mr. Wedderburn's proposals for the establishment of Panchayet Courts with much pleasure, and am exceedingly pleased to see the interest he takes in the ryot and the ability he displays in putting forward his liberal views of reform. But although it is of great importance to get the co-operation of the respectable classes in the settlement of debts and to make justice as cheap as possible, I do not see that the proposal will cure all the evils of debt and lessen the odium cast upon Government by the harsh action of the Civil Courts. The award of the Panch will be filed in Court and all compulsory process will issue from it, and while the Panch will get the benefit of all amicable settlements they may make, the cases in which they fail, and in which compulsory process is necessary, will, in practice, be decided by the Government Courts. Again, the Panch will generally know both parties to the suit, and will incline to decide, not according to facts, but according to the character of the parties. A dissolute extravagant debtor will have no chance before the Panch, and a sowkar who is thought to be a good man will always be able to carry the Panch with him.

As a contribution to the discussion of the simplest way to deal with the debts of the ryots in future, I may state my views briefly:—

1. All cases between a sowkar and ryot less than Rs. 100 in value should be decided by the mamletdar by summary inquiry.
2. The place of trial should be the village of the ryot, and both parties must be present and produce their own witnesses; judgment not to go by default.
3. The sowkar must prove the original loan he gave to the ryot, whose simple admission must not be enough to charge him with liability.
4. Ancestral debts must be rejected.
5. Judgment should be given for the principal sum due with simple interest if not more than 12 per cent. Interest not to exceed the principal.
6. If grain has been advanced to the ryot, its market value at the time should be determined.
7. The ryot should be allowed to set off the money payments he may have made from time to time as payments on account of principal.
8. He should in the same manner be allowed to set off the value of grain given to the sowkar and the value of any personal services he may have performed for him.
9. The award should state that the ryot owes the sowkar so much, which is to be repaid by instalments of rupees—on dates to be named. Interest not to run on the award, except on instalments overdue.
10. The instalments to be paid through the patel and kulkurni and recorded on the award.
11. Fees to be levied at the rate of rupee 1 for every 10 rupees of amount claimed. The ryot to pay costs on the amount awarded; the balance to be paid by the sowkar.

I do not think the mamletdars are so burdened with work that they could not dispose of several such cases of debt by summary inquiry where no evidence would be recorded; and if the trial were held at the village itself, the ryot would not be put to any expense for witnesses, and his personal presence would be insured. Moreover, the mamletdar ought to have a particular knowledge of the conditions of the Government tenants, and this duty would be a good school in which to acquire this knowledge. Cases of debt against persons not Government ryots could be tried by the Civil Courts.

It would be necessary to make the sowkar prove the original sum he paid; as the necessities of the ryot at the time of borrowing compel him to receive less than the amount named in the bond, and as limitation operates, new bonds are made for the whole debt outstanding, both principal and interest, and compound interest is charged to the ruin of the ryot. Each case must, therefore, be opened from the beginning, and all ancestral debts discarded; this is the law at present, but a feeling of honour obliges the ryot to pay for his fathers.

It is often the case that the sowkar advances seed grain, or grain for food, or a pair of bullocks, &c., instead of money, and the agreement is generally to repay about double the quantity in kind. In making the award the seed should be translated into its value in money and 12 per cent allowed as usual. Every payment the ryot makes in money or grain should be credited in reduction of the principal and not merely towards interest. The ryot cannot understand how the money payments he makes for months and years together never seem to reduce his debt, and should be all swallowed up for interest. It would be more intelligible to him and more favourable if the repayments were applied to the reduction of principal which would immediately stop the growth of interest.

Amongst Bhils and Kolis and Thakurs, the agreement is generally for personal service for a certain time in repayment of an advance, and this practice opens a wide door to fraud, as Mr. Pritchard very forcibly pointed out. The value of such services should, of course, be carefully set off against the principal.

No legislation will ever cure the improvidence of a people or restrain a man from borrowing up to the limit of his credit, if he wishes to do so. The only possible way is to diminish his credit, when the self-interest of the lender will make him cautious how he lends. Until lately the land could be sold for a ryot's debt, but this has been stopped and a large part of his credit has been destroyed. The ryot has now nothing except his household goods and his bullocks and cart, which can be attached or the produce of his field, and the sowkar has no easy task in recovering his dues; and if it is necessary, it might be ruled that no attachment should be placed on the produce unless the Government assessment is paid.

Every fresh difficulty in the way of recovering his money will make the sowkar more careful to whom he lends, and this must, in a great measure, increase the difficulties of collecting the revenue, for if the sowkar won't help the ryot, he will often not be able to pay Government even in a good season. The sowkar is not so black as he is painted; he is often cheated, and makes the good customers pay for the bad debts. Half the ryots would not exist for a year without their sowkars. He is the man who has foresight and sees that they do pay the assessment, and watches carefully to see that they sow and reap to repay him. It is not the Government policy to put in a middleman between the Government and the ryot; and as long as the people continue to be as improvident as they are, Government must have a body of pauper cultivators instead of rich middlemen. But it is hoped that time and education will improve the ryot into the position of comfortable peasant proprietors. This is hoping much, and in pursuing this policy the law must be made to do what it can to prevent the land passing into the hands of middlemen, and to prevent the undue pressure of debt upon the ryot.

Nasik, May 24. W. R. HAMILTON.

THE NOTORIOUS DACOIT HURRY NAIK MUCKAJEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 22.

As you already know, this notorious dacoit—Hurry Naik Muckajee—has been committed to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions at the Sangum Court, which commence on Monday, the 2nd proximo, in two cases, one of murder and dacoity, and the other of dacoity alone, committed by him and his gang at the villages of Nursingpur and Girvi. He was subsequently placed on his trial with several others on charges of dacoity in two other instances, viz., at Rooee and Saraffwadi, and was this morning committed to stand his trial in these instances by the Railway Magistrate. In the former case, in committing the prisoner, Dr. Frazer said:—"Accused Hurri admits that he was at the dacoity at Rooee, and that he was there armed with a gun. Accused Nos. 5 and 6, Fakeeria and Subia, made confessions to the third class Magistrate which they now deny, but they are recorded in evidence under section 80, Evidence Act. All the witnesses recognize Hurry Naik; moreover, powder, bullets, &c., were found in the house of accused No. 9, and accused Nos. 5 and 6 in their confessions implicate him." In the latter case Dr. Frazer said:—"Accused Hurry Naik admits that he was in the dacoity at Saraffwadi an[d] with a gun. He states that the dacoities he and h[is] gang committed from the time of his leaving Bavi t[o] their return to it, were those of Nursingpur, Ro[oee,] Saraffwadi and Nhavi. The witnesses recognize h[im] and Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 10 have made confessions, wh[ich] though are now denied by them are recorded un[der] section 80 of the Evidence Act. Property stole[n in] this dacoity was found in the house of accused No. [..] Accused Nos. 3, 5, 6, 9, and 10 left Bavi in comp[any] with Hurri, when he and his gang went to commit th[e] dacoities at Nursingpur, Rooee, Saraffwadi, an[d] Nhavi." The prisoner who is apparently a powerf[ul] man, was chained and strongly guarded by the polic[e].

THE RUMPA RIOTERS.—A correspondent inform[s] us that on the 21st ultimo, K. Parasuramiah, a tempor[ary] gumastah in the D. P. W., employed on the road f[rom] Juggampeta to Cothapally, accompanied by a tank di[..] named N. Venkatesa, while returning from their w[ork] were attacked by a gang or more than a dozen of t[he] Rumpa rebels. Having blindfolded them, the robbers [took] them into the recesses of the jungle, and threatened to t[ake] their lives if they did not inform them as to the movemen[ts] of the military and police. They then retired; but retur[n]ing at 6 o'clock in the evening, destroyed the papers in t[he] possession of the gumastah, whom they suspected to be [an] informer. The police officers were at Chodaveram, Ged[..]da, and Kota. A party of 400 rioters attacked four c[on]stables, who were escorting prisoners to Peddapur Jail [and] released their brother insurgents.—*Madras Mail.*

WE owe it to truth to state that all physicians who have prescribed it to their patients Gri[mault] and Co.'s *Indian Cigarettes* are unanimous in telling their effect in *asthma, chronic catarrhs*, and *inflamma*[tions] *of the mucous membrane of the nose, palate, and bronch*[i] most surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette, (Austria.)*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LONDON, MAY 24, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed; Surats dull.

Fair Dhollers	5¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ per cent. do.	78¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	115
Bar Silver	50¾

Arrival—Alnwick Castle.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left Suez at 6 a.m. on 25th inst. for Bombay.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 26, 6-30 P. M.

French Mail steamer Sindh from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 26.

MANGALORE, 25th.—Weather rainy, wind SE. SW. Fall of rain 1 inch 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-3 p. m.—Weather cloudy, occasional showers; wind S. W.; thermometer 84; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. light; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 1 inch 7 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7½d. to 9-16d	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7½d. to 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·08	,,

WE are sorry to hear that Sir Richard Temple had a fall from his horse the other day at Kolhapur, where His Excellency is still detained.

WE learn that a dacoity on a small scale was committed on Friday last at the village of Posree, about six miles from Pullespay in the Panvel taluka. The dacoits were some twenty in number, and they plundered the house of an Inamdar of Posree of property of the value of about Rs. 1,500. As yet the protection afforded by the police to residents of villages in the taluka is next to nothing, although the Government treasury in each village is now guarded by about a dozen regimental sepoys. Mr. Comine, Assistant Collector, Thana, was on Saturday last at Panvel, where the places of business have remained closed since the dacoity committed at Pullespay, he reassuring the inhabitants and trying to induce them to follow their avocations as before.

THE numerous friends of Colonel Henry Beville, C.B., First Class Magistrate, and Commandant of the Sind Frontier Field Force, will be sorry to learn that he is obliged, owing to failing health, to proceed home on furlough. There are few officers in the service who enjoy a higher reputation for personal activity, hard work, sound judgment and ability to act with vigor and decision in times of emergency, than Colonel Berville, and it is to be regretted that under the present condition of things on the frontier he should be compelled to give up his command. The following has been extracted from the official record of this distinguished officer's services:—Colonel Beville was present at the assault of Kussia Rampur on the 3rd November 1858; after the mutineers had been driven out of the southern portion of their strongly intrenched position, he crossed the river Sye, which divided the position, in a small canoe with 20 Beluchis, under a heavy fire; commanded the left wing 1st Beluch Battalion throughout the Rohilkund campaign; was present at the action of Kukralee with General Penny's column; with the Force under His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, Commander-in-Chief, at the action before and capture of the town of Bereilly; actions at Bunnee and Mahomdee, attack made by the rebels on Shajehanpore, and several minor affairs (medal, and recommended for Brevet promotion on attaining the rank of Captain). Commanded the 1st Beluch Regiment throughout the Abyssinian Campaign, present at Arogee on the 10th April and assault of Magdala on the 13th April 1868 (Brevet Lieut. Colonel, C.B., and medal.)

THE following is an extract from Brigade Orders issued by Colonel H. Beville, C. B., Officiating Commandant Sind Frontier Force:—

JACOBABAD, 17th May 1879.

Colonel H. Beville, C. B., cannot leave the officiating command of the Frontier Force without recording the pleasure he has had in being associated with them, and the regret he feels at the separation.

The period has been short, but it has been sufficient to increase the admiration he always felt for the Sind Horse.

A thorough soldier-like feeling pervades all ranks, and the natural result is the daring shown by the 3rd Sind Horse on the field of Khushkinabad, when contending against ten times their number—an example set of old by the 1st Sind Horse, when, under Lieutenant Merewether, a handful laid four times their number of Boogties on the field.

Colonel Beville, C. B., thanks Commanding Officers for their cordial support and assistance; and to Captain McNeill, the Brigade Major, his acknowledgments, for his ready assistance on all occasions, are due, and which has been fully appreciated.

THE *Statesman*—Peace with Yakub Khan means war with the Mohmuds and Afridis. If we are to occupy the Khyber Pass up to Lundi Kotal, we must subdue these tribes, and if the task can be successfully finished in as short a time as it has taken to complete the Afghan war, the achievement will be creditable. It will be idle even to say that the war is over till this part of our work has been done. We had difficulties enough with those border tribes before, when we could keep them at arm's length, and had only to punish their occasional raids into *our* territory. Now we are forcing ourselves into the midst of *their* territory, and we can only make ourselves safe from constant annoyance at their hands by their complete and permanent subjugation. Our success or failure now in dealing with them will help to throw light on the question whether or not we have any business to be there.

A CALCUTTA paper says:—There is something rather strange about the postponement of the birthday honours that were due on the 24th. There seems something in the background that does not look healthy. There is nothing special about such honours that they need to be interfered with, because we are at war either by sea or land. These royal favours are generally cut and dried for the occasion, and might have been bestowed as usual. Perhaps, some of the intended recipients are men who, for various reasons, are now under the cloud of disapprobation, and yet retain the full confidence of the Royal family. Even apart from those whom it might be ungracious to honour, there can surely be no lack of men upon whom the usual natal anniversary favours might be worthily bestowed, if all the questionables were eliminated. In the army there is General Roberts, whose achievements should not be overlooked. Then, there are Sir Richard Temple and the brothers Strachey, who having so distinguished themselves, should receive distinction.

A CURIOUS story reaches a Kurrachee paper through Jacobabad. It is to the effect that the Government treasury at Quetta was lately despoiled to the tune of some Rs. 20,000 by some men of Jacob's Rifles stationed there. The facts as related to us are pretty much as follows:—A private having occasion to go towards the hills, saw a number of sepoys socially engaged in dividing a large number of rupees. He joined the party, and naturally enquired as to what bank or hoard they had drawn such a large "haul" from, when he was bound over to silence by "hush money" of some two or three hundred rupees, with which he walked off and laid them and his report before his native officer, who took charge of the coin and told the man to mind his business and say nothing. Two or three days after, seeing that nothing came of his report, the sepoy thought he had a right to go "snacks," and so asked for some of the coin he had parted with back from the officer, and, on his refusal, became virtuously indignant, and went and reported the whole affair to Colonel Mainwaring, the Commander of the Corps. This officer at once instituted an enquiry, and arrested several native officers and sepoys; and the greater part of the money was found either on the persons or among the baggage of the delinquents. The marvel of the matter is, how the fellows managed in the first instance to abstract so large a sum from the treasury; and in the second as to how they imagined it possible to get off with their booty. How they managed the "loot" has not yet come to light, and requires explanation, as there must have been either connivance or gross carelessness somewhere.

WE are glad to learn that cholera has now almost left Umritsur. Only two fresh cases were reported there on the 15th, and but one on the 16th instant. In Peshawur and Rawul Pindi, however, it still continues prevalent. Twenty deaths were reported in the former on the 16th instant, and nineteen and fifteen deaths at Rawul Pindi on the 15th and 16th instant, respectively. We are glad to learn that the disease is rapidly dying out in all other parts of the province.

THE *Indian Daily News*—The recent financial circulars impressing economy on all heads of departments, and enjoining upon them the necessity for retrenchment as regards subordinate establishments, have caused considerable and widespread consternation amongst those employed in the Secretariats and other public offices. In the Home Department the Secretary has been ordered to "prune" his office with an unsparing hand, so as to show a saving of at least Rs. 12,000 per annum, that is, the salary of but one covenanted assistant secretary. Now as a contrast to this, we will suggest that the Secretary in the Home Department turn up for information and guidance the economy resolution of Lord William Bentinck, in which his lordship stated he had resolved to lessen the financial difficulties, and would himself forego Rs. 5,000 per mensem of his monthly stipend, and in which he called upon all commissioners, secretaries, and other high officers to follow his example. We note that now-a-days it is the poorest officials who are retrenched. Even the *Pioneer* has implored the Government to apply the shears in the higher arrangements of the service. Of what earthly use, we would ask, is it to effect this year a saving of Rs. 12,000, when the annual trips to the hills of the different Governments cost fifty times that amount, not to speak of other avoidable and unnecessary outlay? If the Government could arrange to do without a single under-secretary, or a single attaché, it would retrench quite as much as it would by consigning some thirty or forty poor families to the streets.

THE Lahore paper says:—"The basis of the new Indo-Afghan treaty, as already agreed upon between the two parties, has been published, by which it will have been seen that the conditions regarding the strategic points which we mean to hold, fully carry out the Indian Government's promise of liberal dealing towards the Amir. We have stopped short at Lundi Kotal, though the whole country, almost to the gates of Kabul, lies in our grasp. At the same time, the selection of the strategic points fairly satisfies the conditions of security from the Indian viewpoint. It will be seen that a line drawn from Lundi Kotal to Ali Kheyl and the Shutargurdan coincides with the formidable mountain barrier of the Sufed Koh, which we shall command at both ends, and throughout its entire course. At Ali Kheyl we shall, for all practical purposes, be next door to Kabul. Again in the direction of Kandahar, the possession of the line from Jacobabad and Dadur along the Bolan to Quetta and the Pishin valley, will, for the present, be a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of our legitimate influence over Southern Afghanistan. But though all this may be very satisfactory, we can only give expression to our sincere conviction that with the settlement of the treaty basis, our real work in Afghanistan is only beginning."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* asks:—How many among the three thousand servants of the Government of India in Civil employment know the Russian language? Six would probably be a most liberal—and even extravagant—estimate. We are assured that the most searching inquiry would unearth only one Russian scholar in the whole of the Bombay Presidency—to wit Mr. T. Hart-Davies, B. C. S., who has just published a translation of Relaiev's poems of which we hope to publish an early and detailed notice. This indifference to the claims of Russian is not a little singular, especially as its political value is so very obvious. If India were French or German, instead of English, we might depend upon it that Russian would form, not merely an optional, but a compulsory subject of examination for civil and military appointments. On the other hand, though it is the fact that the Russian official classes are often credited with greater linguistic attainments than they really possess, it cannot be denied that in their cultivation of English they pay us a compliment which we would do well to reciprocate. Moreover, an acquaintance with Russian is not only desirable for political reasons, but on its own account; and if Spanish be worth acquiring for the sake of reading Don Quixote in the original, Russian is certainly worth knowing for the sake of its literary treasures—its fiction, especially, so many beautiful specimens of which are accessible in the three Western languages; and, we may add, for lovers of that department of literature, its singularly interesting folk-lore. These are the abundant claims of Russian upon Anglo-Indian officials in particular—unless, indeed, we regard a language as a thing to be mastered on account of its difficulty, *i. e.*, as a test of energy and dogged obstinacy, in which case we might just as well abandon Greek and German for Chinese, and the Kaffir tongue, with its euphonious "click."

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have reason to believe that fairly rapid progress will now be made in the transport of grain to Kashmir; and that the horrors of what might have developed into a general famine may be averted. * * * Our own opinion is that the Kashmir officials have shown a criminal indifference, and a still more criminal opposition to outside assistance, throughout the whole of this crisis: and we have been able to verify, from other sources, the statements of our correspondent "Veritas," regarding the existence in Kashmir of abundant means of transport, which the officials nevertheless neglected to utilize. We know also that money allotted for the hire of animals never reached their owners. No doubt the Maharajah may be a very humane person; and if he could have individually acted the part of a *deux ex mashina* to a starving people, he probably would have rejoiced in the *éclat* of such a proceeding. But all this does not do away with the fact that the Maharajah is answerable for the good government of his subjects, that he has signally failed in the first and most sacred responsibilities of a ruler, and that he has been indebted to the humane intervention of another Power for the fulfilment of his simplest and most obvious duty. But the Punjab Government's share in the transaction will be detailed in our next issue.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, MAY 24.

ON the evening of the 22nd instant, a duststorm swept over the station, after which there was a sharp shower of rain. During the night there were vivid flashes of lightning and thunder, and yesterday evening there was a slight drizzle. For the past week the sky has been overcast with dark clouds.

The whole of the Hyderabad Contingent troops 3rd Cavalry, No. 2 Battery and 6th Infantry, under the command of Colonel Dowker, commanding the station, paraded in review order in honour of Her Majesty's sixtieth birthday, when the usual military honours were accorded. The road between Nandgaon and Jaulna is very bad. The Nizam's Government has no doubt made a blunder in handing over the roads to non-professional superintendence. It is said that the days of the Nizam's P. W. D. are drawing to a close. This is a pity, as it found employment—but no work—to not a few!

MHOW, MAY 24.

AFTER some days of sweltering heat, the more uncomfortable, because the wind was to all points of the compass, and the *kuskus tatties* would not work, we had a storm with rain yesterday evening which has slightly cooled the atmosphere. There is very little news stirring in this place. There have been several court martials recently in the 3rd Hussars. Two district court martials and one general court martial have occupied the services of so many colonels, majors, and captains in this hot weather, that the heat and the perspiration have all combined to make the field officers in the Brigade quite thin and melancholy, and they have all been flitting away on leave as the Queen's Birthday parade draws nigh.

This absurd ceremony came off this morning with the usual formalities of gunpowder, sweetmeats, and cheers.

In Brigade orders the day previous the Agent to the Governor General at Indore had notified he would be glad to see any officers who might wish to attend the darbar on the visit of Holkar to the Residency. But as full cloth dress was required at this darbar, and the parade at Mhow was held in white, it required a very vivid imagination to suppose that many would travel on a very hot day 15 miles to a darbar; and only two or three officers of the Mhow Brigade attended, so the politicals had a great field day to themselves.

There is a very general complaint here about houses. Forty houses are the property of one man, who is also the landlord of the General, and who will not repair thirty-nine out of the forty. There is no camp in India which, to judge from its aspect, seems to have so little attention paid to its appearance by the military authorities. Houses in want of repair, compounds without trees, palings or hedges, attest the inability of the staff to cope with the landlord nuisance, or the supineness of the magistrate who will not boldly grapple with the question. Add to this, the rents of the houses as compared with those in other stations are absurdly high; and persons not in military employ are permitted to live in camp, to the detriment of young military officers who are put to all kinds of shifts to find room. Too many houses are also allowed to one regiment, too few to another, and if the unfortunate regiment happen to possess a larger compliment of officers than the other, its members must bundle up as best they can. If the attention of the Commander-in-Chief could be drawn to the matter it would be an advantage.

Grimault and Co.'s Guarana owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilk's, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that the *Guarana* acts "like a charm." Guarana powders are a certain remedy for the *sick Headache.*—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

A CORRECTION.—The *Pioneer* publishes the following letter to the Editor.—In the *Pioneer* of the 15th instant appears a paragraph relative to an attack made by about 300 marauders—supposed to be Margan Kheyls—on a convoy between Lundi Kotal and Daka. With reference thereto I would respectfully beg to point out that the Company who were acting as escort to the Sappers employed near Lundi Khana, and who pursued the marauders with the results already published, belonged to the 1-25th Regiment "The King's Own Borderers," and not to the 5th Regiment as stated. Might I beg the favour of your making the necessary correction.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

THE *Beacon* of the 20th inst. says:—One case of cholera had occurred in H. M.'s 66th lines. It proved fatal. The victim was attacked at 6 a. m. on Sunday and succumbed within six hours, the corpse having turned quite black within a short time after death.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT POONA.—The *Deccan Herald* says:—Another 24th of May has passed without the authorities awaking to the fact that there are Volunteers at this station, to whom an invitation to turn out would have been a courtesy. The Poona Volunteers have been nearly two years in existence, and, although they have been inspected once by the General Officer now Commanding the station, they would appear to be unknown. Why *this* should be the case we do not know, but it *is*.

THEFT IN H. M.'S DOCKYARD.—Narayen Calloojee and Bajee Waman were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a quantity of nails, valued at Rs. 4, the property of H. M.'s Dockyard, and were respectively sentenced to six and three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Gopall Luximon, a noted character, and a Marwarri, named Veerchund Luckmon, were both convicted yesterday by Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 of stealing a pair of gold earrings and two silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 13, the property of Bappoo Arjoon, and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving the said property knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and further to receive twenty-five stripes. Prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 50, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Station Hospital, Colaba, on view of the body of Charles Bradford. Deceased was a private in D. Company of H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers, who, about noon on the day previous, was on the beach at Colaba opposite St. John's Church, watching some bales of cotton that were floating in the sea. He slipped himself and went into the sea to fetch some of the bales ashore when he was drowned, the sea being too rough for any person to go to his rescue. His body was recovered the same evening. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Charles Bradford was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea."

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at New Elphinstone Road, Parel, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Kooshee, and a mendicant, named Gunnoo, who were both killed by the fall of the roof of a house which was under construction, belonging to Bowa Patel, and where the two deceased, together with several others, had gone for shelter during the heavy rain that occurred early yesterday morning. Two others appear to have been seriously injured by the fall of the same roof which came down in a crash suddenly, and were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The verdict was, that the death of the two deceased was caused by injuries received by their having been buried under the *débris* of the roof of a house which had accidentally fallen upon them.

VICAR GENERALSHIP OF THE THANA COLLECTORATE.—Government having, after mature deliberation, decided that the nomination of the successor to the late Vicar General of Thana, the Rev. D. M. Gomes, should be made *precisely* in the same manner as was the case in 1854, Friday the 20th prox. has been fixed by the Collector of Thana, Mr. W. B. Mulock, for a general meeting when all the Vicars of Salsette and Bassein and one lay representative from each parish are to assemble at the Collector's bungalow at 12 p. m. for the purpose of electing the new Vicar General. The election is to be reported to Government for confirmation.

AN attempt is being made to organise a Volunteer Corps in Kurrachee. The local *Gazette* has some remarks on the subject which will apply to many young men in Bombay, who are not Volunteers. Our contemporary says:—We have several officers of the Bombay Volunteer Corps now here. If the new company or companies affiliated themselves with it, these might perhaps be eligible for election here; and if they have done their duty and made themselves masters of the "thin red book" they will prove highly valuable. As an "old Volunteer" the writer can testify to the great "fun" the meetings afford. The drill even is interesting, and the target used to be considered "prime." What *was* may well be again, and surely it would be far better for some 60 or 70 young fellows we could point to, learning to be useful to their country in case of emergency in a manly way, than wasting their time in dangling after saucy young girls of the period, or lounging round the corners of Frere Hall, or loafing about in humble and distant imitation of the "crutch and toothpick" swells who haunt the *coulisses* of the opera and the green-rooms of second-rate theatres in London. Can't the young belles of Kurrachee stir up these *faineants* by showing them the cold shoulder?

DR. SILVESTER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

TO-NIGHT a grand performance will be given at the New Victoria Theatre on the occasion of Madame Silvester's benefit, and as the attractions will comprise the principal resources of the marvellous "Fakir of Oolu," a grand exhibition it is certain to be. We hope Madame Silvester will have the pleasure of seeing a full house on this occasion.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. KHIVA, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr B C Bailey, Mr Wanless.
For Brindisi—Mr A Bruel, Mr A Joyce.
For Venice—Mr F Ancell, Mr A Monies, Capt J E Gordon, Mr R Maccraken, Mr W G Reddie,
For Aden—Adam and Syed, Daood Baoola and 4 friends, Cood, budin and 3 friend.

SERIOUS FIRE AT TANK ROAD.

YESTERDAY morning at New Nagpada, a disastrous fire took place, by which two buildings, belonging to Assar Veerjee, were completely destroyed. They were occupied as store rooms for coir yarn and bales of gunny bags. The fire was first discovered in building No. 18, and on the alarm being raised the steam fire engines from Mazgaon as well as the manual engines from other stations were soon on the spot, together with a large body of the European and native police. The fire spread rapidly and gutted the whole of the building where it originated, and then extended to the adjoining building, which was very soon in flames; but the greater portion of the goods that were stored in it were removed with the assistance of townspeople and the police before the fire had taken hold of the building. The Commissioner, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Mills, the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, were also present, and used every effort to prevent the flames from spreading, in which they succeeded.

Unfortunately, while Mr. Inspector Price was directing a hose, one of the window shutters of the upper storey of house No. 18, which was burnt away at the hinges, fell, striking him on the head and caused a serious wound. He was picked up insensible, and at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying, we regret to say, in a precarious state. The water used for the engines was supplied principally from the two tanks that are situated near the locality of the fire, the manual engines receiving their supply from the Vehar main, which had a scanty flow. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the lightning, which was discharged with great intensity during the storm then prevailing. The amount of damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 10,000.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending 14th May.

Benares, 20th May—Sugarcane being irrigated. Seasonable weather.

Jhansi, 21st—Weather hot, but seasonable. Prices still rising.

Meerut, 21st—Cheapest wheat 17, gram 16, barley 21½, juar 21 seers.

Bareilly, 21st—Weather hot, but seasonable. Condition of people fair.

Lucknow, 21st—Weather seasonable. Crops harvested. Sugarcane irrigated.

Fyzabad, 21st—Irrigation of sugarcane continues.

Partabgarh, 19th—This season is remarkable for its opposite effect on mangoes and mohwa: whilst the mango trees are yielding fruit in unusual profusion, the mohwas have almost entirely failed.

A PRESENT FOR THE CALCUTTA ZOO.—A large tiger-cat, which has been captured under somewhat novel circumstances, will shortly, if it has not done so already, find its way to one of the cages in the Zoo. During the last voyage of the Indian Government steamer *Madras*, a gentleman on board, while entering his cabin one day, was startled by the sudden apparition from behind some article of furniture of a pair of fiery eyes. A hunting-party was immediately formed, and the ownership of the uncommon-looking optics was traced to a fine tiger-cat, which must have got on board at the last port of departure, and kept dark until an accident discovered it. The animal was secured, and the intention is to place it in the Zoo.—*Indian Daily News.*

A CHIEF CONSTABLE SENT TO PRISON.—The charge against Mr. O' Leary, Chief Constable, in the Bangalore Police, preferred by Mr. H. M. Elliot, superintendent, of the Friend-in-Need Society, was heard by Capt. E. P. Midby, Town and Cantonment Magistrate, on Tuesday last. Chief Constable O' Leary was charged with wilful trespass, assault, and intentional insult; he pleaded not guilty. The trespass, &c., took place on the premises of the Friend-in-Need Society, where Mr. Eliot resides and several witnesses were produced whose evidence went to convince His Honor that O' Leary was guilty of the charges. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50, in default 7 days' additional imprisonment. The case created a good deal of sensation and is noteworthy from the fact that O' Leary was the first European, Chief Constable of the local Police force sent to prison.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Maddocks, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. Calcutta, fell overboard from cargo boat which was moored alongside the B. S. N. Company's steamer Kilwa in the Hoogly, on Saturday morning, and was drowned solely through the apathy shown by native boatmen. The deceased had been employed a good portion of Friday night in keeping tally of timber which was being landed from the Kilwa. After getting through his work, instead of getting on board the steamer to rest, he foolishly lay down on a piece of timber on board the boat, and in his sleep rolled over and fell into the water. He was able to swim, but the tide being very strong, he could not get back to the boat. While struggling in the water, the boatmen did nothing to save him. If a rope had been thrown to him, he would in all probability have been saved. After coming up to the surface two or three times, he sank to rise no more. Inquiry is being made into the conduct of the boatmen.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE COLLECTORS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

MINUTE BY MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

FOR the information of the Town Council I wish to record my views on the subject of the report made by the Municipal Commissioner, at the request of the Council, regarding the large amount of Municipal rates and taxes outstanding for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, which the Collector has failed to realise and which he has recommended to be written off as irrecoverable. These outstandings as given in the returns furnished by the Assessor amount to Rs. 19,818-8-6, and there will, I apprehend, be a further accumulation during and, subsequent to the period just referred to. The Municipal Commissioner forwards with his report two letters addressed to him by the Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, and the late Collector of Rates and Taxes, Mr. Fellows. The former officer considers it difficult to say how much of the outstandings "might be recorded; for, without first testing—by making an investigation into each case of demand—no estimate, however rough, can be formed as regards what bills are and what bills are not recoverable." This, he adds, is not his duty, and in his opinion such testing would involve the necessity of entertaining extra establishment costing Rs. 900. It, however, appears from the first extract from Mr. Hope's Budget for 1872 quoted by Mr. Hutchinson in para. 9 of his letter that it is the duty of the Assessor to test all the bills returned by the Collector, because in conformity to the duty prescribed by Mr. Hope, no bills can be recommended to be written off as irrecoverable until the Assessor is fully satisfied that "recovery is impracticable." This fact is further confirmed by the practice which has existed up to last year. In all cases in which the Collector has sent back the bills to the Assessor he has docketed them with the words "for enquiry and remission." This is admitted by Mr. Hutchinson in para 13, wherein he acknowledges that he sometimes tested and enquired into the bills returned by the Collector; but he contends he was not bound to do so although he has confessedly been in the habit of sending back to the Collector for realization such bills as he believed to be recoverable.

2. In his report dated 17th December last the Municipal Commissioner exonerates the Assessor and Collector from the charge of want of promptitude, vigilance, and care in the recovery of rates and taxes; but the undermentioned cases, which I have selected from the official returns, go far to sustain the imputation.

3. The amount of rates for 1874 due by Lieut. Col. W. A. Baker, at present Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, is written off as irrecoverable simply because that gentleman was temporarily absent from Bombay. If an application had been made to him on his return from England, the bills would, I am sure, have at once been paid in the same way as subsequent bills have been recovered from him by the Collector.

4. The same remark applies to the bills due by the Rev. W. Maule, Chaplain of St. Thomas' Cathedral, Mr. Andrew Hay, broker, and Mr. W. Gordon, late assistant to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. In fact, it appears from the remark appended to the remission list for 1875 that the Collector had some correspondence with the Rev. W. Maule in that year regarding the amount due by the late Lord Bishop.

5. It appears from the Municipal books that bills for which tax due by Major C. Gibbs for 1873 and 1874 were prepared and sent by the Assessor to the Collector at one and the same time. The bills for 1874 were recovered whilst those for the previous year were remitted as irrecoverable on the ground that the party was not in Bombay.

6. House, police, and lighting rate bills for 1873, amounting to Rs. 216, due by Mr. Dundas in respect of his house No. 15, Parsi Bazar Street, were remitted in 1875, on the ground that "the owner is an insolvent and in great distress." The Collector further says, "the present owner got possession in January 1874." I am credibly informed that the said owner has not applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act, and that although his house is mortgaged, the ownership has not yet passed from his hands. The Collector's remark that the said rates could not be recovered because the owner was insolvent and in great distress is inconsistent with the fact that the bill for halalcore cess for the first half of 1873 was recovered in that year. Even if it be conceded for the sake of argument that the Collector, although he did exert his utmost yet failed to recover the said bills from the owner, still it cannot be denied that this officer was guilty of negligence and remissness, inasmuch as he neglected to exercise the authority given by section 134 of the Act to recover the said rates from the occupier or tenant. If he had acted with promptitude and availed himself of the facility which the law gave him, he would, I feel certain, have recovered the large amount due to the Municipality.

7. The amount of wheel tax due for 1873 by Mr. W. B. Johnstone is remitted by the Municipal authorities as irrecoverable on the plea that "the party is not traceable." This plea is utterly untrustworthy because Mr. Johnstone's name is to be found in the Calender and Directory as a European inhabitant of Bombay of long standing with whom both the Assessor and the Collector are, I presume, not unacquainted, as he has been in the habit of paying frequent visits to the Municipal Office for many years, and has, moreover, been employed as a contractor to build the Crawford Market, the Love Grove Sluices and other works for the Municipality.

8. The bill for wheel tax due Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Narielwalla is remitted as irrecoverable on the ground that "the party has gone to Baroda." Departure for Baroda for a short time is not a valid excuse for non-recovery of the tax due to the Municipality. Mr. Pestonjee is, I am informed, a permanent resident of Bombay, and holds the post of Manager of the Viegas Patent Slip Company, Limited.

9. The bills due by Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. F. W. Sedgewick and Mr. W. M. Tennent have been remitted as irrecoverable on account of their absence from Bombay, which was temporary. These gentlemen have, I learn, returned to the scene of their labours and have been doing business here as banker, and exchange and freight brokers.

10. The amount due by Mr. A. F. Turner is written off as irrecoverable on the plea that the party was not to be found. The Bombay Calendar and Almanac, if referred to, would have shown that this gentleman has been practising in Bombay as a solicitor of the High Court.

11. The Municipal officers have failed to show sufficient cause for remitting as irrecoverable the bills for 1875 and 1876 due by Appa Sahib, Chief of Jamkhundee—a first class Sirdar of the Deccan who often visits Bombay and is well-known for his benefactions. The Council will, I trust, place no reliance on the Collector's excuse that this Sirdar is "not traceable." These bills are most certainly recoverable. No reason is assigned for not recovering the bill due for 1876 by Mr. C. B. Benn, partner in the firm of Messrs Benn, Ashley and Co.

12. The instances I have pointed out go far to show that the Collector and his assistants have neglected the rules prescribed in 1872 by Mr. Peile, the late Municipal Commissioner, directing them personally to examine the cases whenever bills were returned uncollected by receivers and to enquire thoroughly at the monthly inspection into the reasons why they could not be recovered. Strict supervision does not seem to have been exercised over the receivers, who in many cases were apparently left to themselves without any check or control.

13. The Collector seeks to remove from his shoulders to those of the Assessor the ultimate responsibility of remitting the bills which have been written off as irrecoverable. He says in para. 13 of his letter:—"Prior to the Act of 1872 the Commissioner had delegated to the Assessor the power to make remissions, &c., but after that Act came into force it was the duty of that officer to send all cases for remissions after enquiry to the Commissioner for disposal by the Town Council."

14. Mr. Fellows is quite right in making the remark. In taking upon himself the responsibility of remitting the outstanding bills amounting to close upon Rs. 20,000 the Assessor has no doubt acted *ultra vires* and in contravention of the provision contained in Section 98 of Act III. of 1873. After the collecting department had returned the uncollected bills to the Assessor it was the duty of that officer when he was satisfied that "recovery is impracticable" to forward the bills to the Municipal Commissioner every year for the purpose of being written off with the approval of the Town Council. This duty was entirely neglected, and, with the exception of a few isolated cases, these numerous outstanding bills, as far as I am aware, were never submitted to the Council for remission.

15. I will now refer to three of the illustrative cases which I submitted to the Council in October last,—cases in which the Municipal officers have granted remissions under the express orders of the Municipal Commissioner. I am of opinion that they are not free from blame in these cases. The Municipal Commissioner simply acted on the recommendation of his executive staff, who may be supposed to be well acquainted with the means and condition of the defaulters.

16. I feel persuaded that the rates and taxes due by the native gentlemen who until lately resided in a large bungalow in Nesbit Lane resumed by Government in 1874, could have been recovered if sufficient care and promptitude had been used by the Municipal establishment. All the rates and taxes due for the bungalow every six months were not collected promptly, but were allowed to fall into arrears for so long a time as four years, and when the accumulated arrears amounted to the large sum of Rs. 2,460-8, and after legal proceedings had been instituted both the Collector and Assessor reported in favor of the offer made by the party to compromise the claim at one-fourth, which compromise was accepted by the Municipal Commissioner in 1873. The collecting department was again remiss and again failed to collect the rates as they became due from time to time. In 1875 the same defaulter again renewed his application to be allowed to compromise the arrears for one-fourth. On the Assessor's recommendation the Municipal Commissioner complied with the application and recorded the following minute, censuring the Collector for his remissness:—"As he (the applicant) compromised once he should have been proceeded against vigorously in this case as soon as each bill was due."

17. I find considerable difficulty in admitting the excuse urged by Mr. Fellows on behalf of this defaulter that "he was reduced to the direst straits." It is well known that this gentleman with his family could afford to live in a large mansion and kept two conveyances and a horse for which he and his son paid the taxes pretty regularly. Moreover, it appears from the letter addressed to the Commissioner, dated 18th March 1875, that this defaulter has been in the receipt of fixed income amounting to Rs. 1,200 per year, being the amount of interest accruing on monies held in trust for the benefit of his children. By distraining the moveable personal property, and furniture, &c., in the bungalow, and carriages, horse, and other assets, the amount due to the Municipality by the defaulter, would have been realized. I am strongly of opinion that if vigorous coercive measures had been adopted from time to time by the Collector he would have succeeded in recovering all the rates in the case. At all events when the mansion occupied by the defaulter and his family was purchased by Government for Rs. 33,000 in 1874 all the arrears could have been recovered. It is true the house was in trust for the use of the defaulter's wife and children; but when it was sold to Government and the proceeds were made over to the trustees, the latter were bound to pay the rates and taxes due to the Municipality in respect of the property held by them.

18. With regard to the case of the Manager of the Omnibus Company, remissness on the part of the Collector's department is evident from the fact that the amount of wheel tax due by Mr. Land was not recovered quarterly, as it became due from time to time, and although the omnibusses and carriages were playing for hire for nearly two years the Collector failed to recover the tax during the whole of this long interval. It was in his power to distrain and attach the vehicles plying for hire. It is a notable fact, although Mr. Land was not able to pay the tax on the vehicles and horses belonging to the Omnibus Company, yet he regularly paid the amount of the tax due for his own carriage.

19. The third case is that of a Hindu gentleman possessing considerable landed property in Munoredass Roopjee Lane, Fort. His offer to compromise at one-fourth was accepted by the Municipal Commissioner in March 1874. Mr. Munmohundass appears to have paid several of the rates and taxes due for the years 1870, 1872, 1873, and 1874. Such payments which amounted to Rs. 719-4-11 prove that this defaulter was not in such straitened circumstances as to be unable to pay the amount due to the Municipality for two houses situated in Manoredass Roopjee Lane of the annual value of Rs. 1,450 and a large property in Rampart Row, East, of the annual value of Rs. 1,550. Two of these properties have, I learn, been occupied by tenants who pay rents every month for the shops and godowns situated on the ground floor. If at times this defaulter was not accessible owing to his living within closed doors, the outstanding balance of rates due by him could have been recovered from the tenants if the Collector had been prompt and vigorous in enforcing the claim. When Mr. Munmohundass renewed his application to the Municipal Commissioner in December 1873 for remission. The Collector made the following report against him:—"I have had to do with him at intervals for about 20 years and no man ever impressed me so unfavorably. Any freedom which may be granted to him I would expect him to turn to the disadvantage of any one he possibly can.' I am, however, satisfied of this, that any aspect which he endeavours to impart to his position or (anything else) is certain to be the only opposite of the true one." Such being the character of this defaulter, it is greatly to be regretted that his offer of compromise was accepted. It is a noteworthy fact that all the rates and taxes due by this obstinate ratepayer for the five years that have elapsed since the compromise have been recovered without much difficulty.

20. It further appears from the Assessor's letter, para. 9, that Mr. Hope, the late Municipal Commissioner, has placed on record the following strict injunction which he issued to the Collector and his assistants that they "will in future make a considerable amount of personal outdoor test of the recoverability of bills instead of trusting to the reports of the receivers."

21. The instances I have pointed out clearly show that these instructions have in many cases been neglected, and that far from making careful enquiries in or out of office the Collector and his assistants appear to have trusted to the reports made by the receivers and showed undue forbearance in several cases. I cannot accept the Assessor's *ipse dixit* that "every possible effort and all possible legal steps" were taken by the Municipality to recover the rates and taxes due by the persons in whose favour large remissions were made. In the three cases referred to by the Assessor, I don't think the executive officers can be absolved from blame on the plea that the Municipal Commissioner had sanctioned their recommendation to remit the rates. In the case of the bungalow in Nesbit Lane the Collector alleges that he could not destrain the furniture because it was held in trust, and in the case of the Omnibus Company Mr. Fellows contends that he could not attach the carriages because they were mortgaged. I have taken the trouble to consult two learned lawyers who are of opinion that as section 126 of the Municipal Act authorizes the seizure by distress and "sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises" occupied by the defaulter the objection that such goods and chattels were mortgaged to or held in trust by persons not living on the premises cannot be held to be valid.

22. In para. 15 Mr. Hutchinson denies the accuracy of the remark that several bills due by European ratepayers could not be recovered in consequence of such bills having been prepared and sent for collection after the gentlemen had left Bombay. For proof of this assertion I am able to refer the Council to the official returns. In the column of remarks the Collector therein declares that he was unable to collect the bills due by the undermentioned gentlemen owing to the Assessor having delayed to send them to him until after their departure for England:—Lieut. Col. R. D. Hassard, Rev. J. Paton, Messrs. Sequin and Barnie, Mr. J. C. Smart, Mons. Chatalain Montandon, Dr. E. R. Butler, Mr. Lupi, Mr. J. H. Swinburn, Capt. W. S. Hore, Rev. C. J. Hinkson, Mr. Lewis Coyle, and others.

23. In their letters to the Municipal Commissioner both the Assessor and the Collector accuse me of unfairness and injustice, and attribute *mala fides* to me, which they have no right to do. Personally I bear no ill will or enmity towards these officers; but in the honest discharge of my duties as a member of the Town Council I am under the solemn obligation to do all I can to protect the interests of the Municipality and expose the shortcomings of the executive officers in cases in which they appear to me to be obnoxious to blame. In regard to the collection of rates and taxes I received certain information last year which induced me to ask the Council to call for a return of the outstandings written off as irrecoverable by the Municipal officers in charge of the Assessment and Collection Departments. In October last I submitted to the Council the result of my scrutiny of this return whereupon the Council invited a report from the Municipal Commissioner. This document together with the explanations of the Assessor and Collector is now before the Council for final disposal. I am sorry I cannot concur with the Commissioner in exonerating his officers. In connection with this subject I wish to bring to the notice of the Council the fact that although six months have elapsed yet no steps appear to have been taken to carry out the undermentioned resolution adopted by the Council on the 13th August last:—"That a list of rates and taxes which it is proposed by the Commissioner to write off as irrecoverable and of the private works or services rendered to private persons entered as bad debts be prepared once in three months and laid before the Town Council for sanction, and that such list be forwarded to the Corporation for confirmation."

24. If this resolution is carried out the Town Council and the Corporation will be in a position to judge if the executive officers perform their duties with due diligence and care in connection with the recovery of Municipal rates and taxes. Ratepayers who are put to great inconvenience and even annoyance by being compelled to pay without delay the bills preferred against them have just cause of complaint if others are allowed to escape payment either partially or totally, or if undue forbearance is shown to any contributory.

25. In answer to paras. 7 and 8 of Mr. Hutchinson's letter I have to inform the Council that I have not blamed the Assessor's department for loss of income which has arisen in consequence of the full water rate not having been charged in the classes of cases pointed out by me in October last, and that I distinctly informed the Council that the nominal and other rates were fixed and altered from time to time by the Municipal Commissioner. The credit of furnishing the returns, showing the probable amount of water rates on charitable, benevolent and other institutions if they were to be supplied with water through meter at the usual public rate, does not belong to Mr. Hutchinson, but to the late Commissioner the Hon'ble Ravenscroft, who called for it in 1874. At the very commencement of my speech on the subject of the water rate I have given the present income and the probable income as estimated by the Assessor. Except suggesting the supply of water to the Byculla Club by meter and hinting that the assessment was low in some cases, Mr. Hutchinson does not appear to have made the recommendations which I submitted to the Town Council on the 4th October last.

26. The Assessor has given no explanation whatever of the carelessness of his department in assessing a Marwari without specifying his name. Such a bill could not be realized and had to be remitted.

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 1st March 1879.

[With reference to the European and Native gentlemen referred to in paras. 3 to 5, 7 to 11, and 22 of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's minute, whose names appear as defaulters in the list of irrecoverable outstandings furnished to the Town Council by the Assessor, Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, we are requested to explain that Mr. Nowrojee does not impute to these gentlemen wilful default. On the contrary, Mr. Nowrojee says that the amount due by these gentlemen for rates and taxes have remained unrecovered because, it is apprehended, some one failed to take the requisite steps to bring these outstanding claims prominently to the notice of these gentlemen.—ED. *B. G.*]

I have gone carefully over these papers and I think we are much obliged to Mr. Nowrojee for calling our attention to the subject.

1st April, 1879. V. N. MANDLIK, N. V. B.

I agree with Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik that we are much obliged to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee for calling our attention to the way in which some of the assessments were remitted. In some of the cases pointed out by Mr. Nowrojee the tax ought never to have been written off. I also think it right to add that I do not approve of the tone of Mr. Hutchinson's and Mr. Fellows' letters.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, N. B. I.

10th April, 1879.

Some of the cases cited by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee have been enquired into by the gentlemen, who at the time being held the post of Municipal Commissioner, and the remissions have been made under their instructions. In one case the Commissioner passed a stricture on the Collector's department when disposing of the case, and it is evident that all the circumstances connected with it were fully gone into. It appears to me that we cannot now sit in judgment on the acts of the subordinates unless we are also prepared to condemn the conduct of their superiors, and this we could scarcely do in their absence. Bills for wheel tax against Europeans are, I believe, often made out for periods when they were not in Bombay. One case mentioned for 1875 I know that the gentlemen referred to left Bombay on 7th April and did not return for nearly three years. If the tax was for the second quarter it would not be done. I think Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee is quite right to call the attention of the Council to the large outstandings and to check any remissions that may exist, but I think he is hard on the officials. The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee objects to the tone of the letters written by Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Fellows, but I do not think they have gone beyond a fair defence, and had I been in their position I would have written in the same strain.

C. DOUGLAS.

I entirely agree with Mr. Douglas. The blame for negligence, if any, ought to be shown by the Municipal Commissioner downwards; and I cannot therefore realize the justice of singling out his subordinates for its reception. The subordinate officers have only this opportunity of replying to complaints made against them publicly and in public prints, and I do not see reason to find fault with the tone they have used in the reports they have made. I would certainly advocate their reports being given to the press.

R. N. KHOTE.

MINUTE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Dec. 17, 1878.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—With reference to the Town Council's Resolution of the 4th October last, I have the honour to report that I have examined the returns of irrecoverable bills from 1873 to 1877 prepared by the Assessor and I am of opinion that about Rs. 500 may be recovered in respect of bills for wheel tax.

If it is considered necessary to test the value of bills for other rates which after due inquiry have been remitted as being irrecoverable, it will be requisite to employ a small extra establishment as the receivers have now as much current work as they can properly perform. I do not advise this being done as there is very little probability of recovering more than the cost of the extra establishment, and the great majority of these bills being for very trifling amounts the labour that would be incurred in searching for the parties would be very great in proportion to the amount recoverable.

With regard to the larger bills mentioned by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, I find that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, went very carefully into the circumstances of each case in communication with the Assessor and the Collector allowed the claims to be compounded on satisfying himself that it was hopeless to expect to recover the full amount. This being the case it would be impossible to reassert the claims now even if the recovery of any further amount were possible of which I am very doubtful.

The papers forwarded to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee during his investigation of the Assessor's returns show clearly the action taken by the Municipal Commissioner, and it is to be regretted that this fact was not brought to the notice of the Town Council by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

With regard to rates due by European residents, these are principally due on account of wheel tax only, and it is not always easy to ascertain when such gentlemen leave India or when they return to Bombay.

In some of the cases shown in the returns I know myself that the parties have been dead for years or have retired from the service of Government.

Mr. Nowrojee mentions a case in which a Hindu lady paid rates for subsequent years, whilst the rates for former years were written off as irrecoverable. The Collector explains that this occurred in consequence of his not having a copy of the assessment book in his office for reference, but now that the assessing and collecting departments are amalgamated this difficulty will be removed and such cases are not likely to recur.

I do not agree with Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee that it is owing to the want of promptitude, vigilance, and care on the part of the Municipal officers and their establishment that the Municipality have not recovered a considerable portion of the outstandings. Nor do I consider that an average of less than Rs. 5,000 per annum is a large proportion of bad debts to be written off out of an annual collection of upwards of 17 lakhs, and therefore I am not of opinion that there has been any remissness or neglect of duty in the matter on the part of the assessing or collecting departments.

I attach letters from the Assessor and the Collector, whose explanations appear to me to be satisfactory.—I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandes & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stainstreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; Deleux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Co., Allahabad; R. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore, J. Mackenzie & Co., Colombo; Oursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son Ahmednagar and dealers in owns.—[ADVT.]

CREMATION OF SIR M. COOMARA SWAMY.

(*Ceylon Times*, May 7.)

OVER a thousand persons, representing every class of the inhabitants of Colombo, assembled in the unconsecrated portion of the Borella Cemetery on Monday to witness the cremation of the remains of the Hon. Sir M. Coomara Swamy, the Tamil representative in the Legislative Council, who, as we announced in our last issue, died on Sunday morning at his residence at Colpetty. This was the first time, we believe, that a cremation has taken place in the Cemetery, which probably accounted for the presence of many persons who were merely attracted by curiosity; and as it may seem somewhat strange that the ceremony which we are about to describe should take place within a few hundred yards of the consecrated portion of the Cemetery, we may explain that the Government Agent gave the necessary permission on the principle that a Cemetery was for common use, and that the portion of it not consecrated could not be denied to any applicants, whatever their religious faith, and whatever their funeral rites might be. The necessary site was therefore furnished for the funeral pyre of the deceased Knight, and was indicated by a somewhat novel construction. Four plantain trees, heavily laden with fruit, were placed in such a position that they formed the corners of a kind of altar composed of sandalwood. The sides of the altar were screened with white cloth, and the covering was composed of the same material, native fruits being profusely used to give it an attractive appearance. Near at hand was a large supply of sandalwood to be used after the body had been deposited on the pyre; and the presence of two tins of kerosine, of several chatties containing ghee, and other inflammable material, indicated that every precaution had been taken to reduce the body to ashes as quickly as possible.

The *cortege* was announced to leave the residence of the deceased at seven o'clock precisey, but owing to the round-about way the procession took, it was considerably past eight before it arrived on the ground. The body which was in a coffin covered by a crimson poll with gold fringe, was conveyed to the cemetery on a hearse surmounted by a pagoda shaped construction of white linen relieved with black and studded with a large number of miniature flags, also of white linen. As the hearse was slowly drawn by its two horses, coolies placed long strips of cloth in front of it, so that from Colpetty to Borella the horses' feet rarely touched the surface of the road. Behind the hearse was a string of nearly a hundred carriages, among the occupants of which were Captain Nevil Hayne, A. D.C., representing H. E. the Governor; Chief Justice Phear, Mr Justice Stewart, and many other prominent citizens together with an influential representation of other classes of the community.

When the pyre was reached the hearse was drawn round it three times, and the coffin was then borne from the hearse to the pyre by Chief Justice Phear, Mr. Justice Stewart, the Hon. Mr. Vane, and the Hon. J. VanLangenberg. Then began what was anything but an edifying sight, or one calculated to add to the solemnity of death. A number of natives, men and women, began to pile over the coffin huge logs of sandalwood, and seemed to regard the labour as one of a most ordinary character, for they chatted, and shouted, and pushed to and from just as if they were unloading a boat in the harbour. Log upon log was piled upon the coffin, until at last it was altogether concealed from view, and then two tins of kerosine were poured over the pile, whilst camphor and other ingredients that have a pleasant odour when burnt, were liberally employed, together with the ghee in the chatties already mentioned.

At last, when the patience of the Europeans, exposed many of them for nearly two hours to the heat of the sun, was nearly exhausted, the coolies who had so assidiously piled on the sandalwood, were told to desist from their work. By this time the pile over the coffin had reached the canopy, some of the timber consisting of wood that had apparently at one time formed the pillars of a dwelling house, and that took two men to carry.

Then Mr. Tamblah, who took an active part in directing the operations, requested the crowd to retire for a few yards. This request was willingly acceded to, and two natives who were attired as coolies, but who, we are told, were "priests," blew a melancholy wail for a few moments on conch shells. As they did so, the pyre was fired by means of a torch, and in a second or two was a mass of flames, the heat from which was unendurable. Most of the Europeans present, having seen this much of the ceremony, at once departed, but large numbers of natives, we are informed, remained until the pyre was nothing but a heap of ashes. These ashes, we believe, will be carefully collected, and after some ceremony, scattered, either in the sea or in a river.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

CALCUTTA POLICE,—MAY 22.
(Before ANDERSON SOUTTAR, Esq.)

THE further enquiry into the murder of the chief officer of the A B C. O. Whitmore, was proceeded with this afternoon.

A. Bartlett Bush.—He was a cook on board the Whitemore. The deceased was stabbed by the prisoner on the left side. He saw him standing on the starboard side, opposite his side, by the after corner of the forward house. The mate, addressing the prisoner said, "Come along, boy, and none of that creeping, or I will lick——out of you." The boy looked up and said, "if you do, you will have to pay for it." Moffat then caught him and slung him and said, "if you were a man, I would mash you to pieces." Moffat also boxed him on the side of the head, and told him to go into the boat. The boy said, before doing so, "I did not come on board to be licked." They both then went aft, the mate following the boy. He (witness) then stepped into the kitchen, and took no more notice till his attention was called by the mate shouting out, "shut up, shut up, no more of your slack." He then stepped to the door, which was half open. He saw the boy and the mate on the poop by the yard. The latter was trying to pull the prisoner out of the boat. The captain then walked up to the aft of the poop and said to the mate, "stop it." The mate let go the prisoner's arm, stepped back a few steps, and the prisoner fell back on the oars in a sort of sitting posture, and then reached over to the gunwale of the boat as if to climb up, but fell back again in the same position, crying out "kill me, kill me." Prisoner appeared to him to be in a frenzied state. Prisoner then rose up, drew his knife, climbed over the gunwale of the boat and the rail of the poop, flourishing his knife, and rushing at the mate made a stroke at him. He saw the stroke come down. At the time the prisoner jumped, the mate was about 3 feet distant from the boat. After he had made the stroke the prisoner staggered back towards the rail. The captain got hold of him, and they both fell. The captain was on the top. During the struggle with the captain, the prisoner shouted like a maniac, but uttered no words. The captain sung out, "some one come here! Mr. Jill, Mr. Jill, get the irons." The mate, after receiving the blow, walked aft, calling out, "Murder! Mr Jill is dead."

Edward Bush said that he is steward on board the barque *Whitmore*. The first he saw of this occurence was at 2 p. m. of the 31st. He looked out of his window in the cook's room, and saw the mate talking to the prisoner. The mate then ordered the boy to oil the oars. The boy started to obey, followed by the mate, who repeated the words to him. This was accompanied by a few cuffs on the side of the head by the mate, with his open hand. He next saw the mate following the boy up to the port side of the house. The mate shoved the boy several times with his hand. The boy said something to the mate which I did not hear. The mate again struck the boy with his fist, and knocked him down. The next he heard was a scuffle on the poop, so he went out of the galley on to the main deck, and looking up saw that the mate had hold of the boy's arm in the boat. The mate was trying to pull the boy out calling him a son of a——several times. The Captain came up and said, "stop, stop!" The mate then let go the hold of the boy. The boy, who was leaning near the gunwale of the boat, regained his position. The mate started for him again, struck him, and made him stagger in the boat. The boy said something, but he could not catch the words. The mate again started for the boy when the boy put his hand behind, drew his knife, stepped out of the boat, and stabbed the mate in the left side. The boy was seized and put in irons. The boy was all the time calling out, "kill me, kill me," while he was in the boat after having been struck.

Two other witnesses were after this examined, and the prisoner remanded to jail for committal.

THE FIRST OVERLAND VOYAGER.

(*Ceylon Times.*)

IT may not be without interest at the present time, when the H. E. the High Commissioner of Africa is so much before the public mind,—and it ought to be specially so out here to those who remember his Excellency's dignified presence, yet genial demeanour, when accompanying H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in his visit to this Island,—to re-call incidents of his early career which well testify to his energy and determination. When first appointed to the E. I. C. S. he applied to proceed thither by the overland route—then established (1834) There were no steamers beyond Malta, no recognised mode of transit across the desert, none from Alexandria to Cairo. Mr. Frere, having heard that the then Viceroy, Lord Wm. Bentinck, had proposed sending a new steamer to Suez to meet there any adventurous persons coming from England, so that the feasibility of the much questioned overland route might thus be decided, at once applied to proceed to India by the same much to the astonishment of the E. I. Board. After some trouble in gaining the required sanction, Mr. Frere left Falmouth for Malta in May 1834, staying there with his relative, Mr. Hookham Frere, and the renowned traveller Dr. Wolff, who instructed him in Arabic till he was pronounced fit to "scold his way through Egypt." From Malta Mr. Frere proceeded in a Greek brigantine to Alexandria, and there met four comrades also eastward bound, in whose company he made his way to Cairo. But here no tidings of the s. s. could be obtained, for the very natural reason that she never got further than Galle. The travellers accordingly determined to find their own way to Cossier via Thebes and Upper Egypt, striking across on camels from Kenne to Cossier, and thence in open boats to Yambo, Jedda, and Mocha. From Mocha they took an Arab "buggalow" conveying pilgrims to Surat. The crew of the boat were entirely Arab, and the buggalow wholly destitute of conveniences, for they had all left their servants at Cossier, and had been since then forced to cook for themselves, the bungalow though she ran short of provisions, landed them at length safely at Bombay on Sept. 23rd, 1834, after a voyage of nineteen days. Here, however, Mr. Frere's difficulties only commenced. He had to prove his identity. The idea of a young, civilian coming into India by the overland route appeared as startling to the authorities in Bombay, and as an irregular a proceeding, as to declare war with a savage enemy at your gates without waiting for official communication. To sail down the Red Sea in an open boat, exposed to the terrible heat of August and September,—and to cross the Arabian Sea in an Arab buggalow during the monsoon months, was entirely without official precedent. For this first start in life, worthily foreshadowing, his future career, we are indebted to Col. Malleson's "Recreations of an Indian official." Not till 1843 was the overland route regularly established, so Sir Bartle Frere was nine years ahead of his time, and his error now in the eyes of Government officials seems still to be a proneness for looking too far ahead. Age and experience appear only to have increased the firm self-confident energy of the "griffin" of twenty. This account of a first voyage out may well stop the mouths of those who are ever ready to grumble at the hardship of having less than ten courses on a M. M. S. S. or the squeeze of having one more in a well-fitted P. and O. cabin.

"I COMPLIMENT you for your *Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime.* I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked *with diseases of the lungs and iver*. It outries every other preparation of the day.—J. H. Lang, Medical Doctor, Lake Keilambete Zerang, Victoria.

THE CONDITION OF THE DECCAN.

(*Quarterly Review for April.*)

(Concluded from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IN the same year which witnessed the abolition of usury laws the Civil Procedure Code was passed. This celebrated enactment has recently been revised, and its amendments came into force in October 1877. But we are here dealing with the law which was in force when the Deccan disturbances occurred. The provisions of the Civil Code of 1859 conferred excessive powers on the creditor. He might sell up an insolvent debtor, strip the ornaments off his wife, take the beams away from the roof of his hovel—leaving him without protection from sun and rain—sell his bullocks and farm instruments, and evict him from his estate. In most countries the bankrupt is left with the bare necessaries of life, such as his tools of trade, his wearing apparel, and bedding. In Russia, where the recently emancipated peasantry have, like the Indian ryot, fallen into pecuniary embarrassments, the law deals with insolvent debtors with extreme leniency. Their horse and their share of communal land, as well as their implements and house, are exempted from sequestration. But the law of 1859 exempted nothing from sale, and mercilessly reduced the bankrupt ryot to absolute ruin. Nor did its severity end here. The debtor's body was liable to imprisonment, and the terrors of such a disgrace and banishment from his family and caste generally induced the peasant to purchase immunity by degrading himself and his children into a condition of serfdom. But the omissions of the law are not less noteworthy than its provisions. No discharge was granted to the bankrupt after the surrender of his property, nor was any limitation prescribed to the term of slavery which he might accept. Although he might have been stripped of all his possessions, some of his liabilities always survived the wreck of his affairs. The unsatisfied creditor invariably kept in reserve a fresh claim, or exacted a renewal of a bond, in order to overwhelm his victim by the terror of imprisonment, if he attempted to evade the obligation of slavery. Any savings which might hereafter accrue to the bankrupt were appropriated by the money-lender to his own use. The term of serfdom was thus prolonged until the creditor's claims were fully satisfied, and, as the balance of the ryot's indebtedness carried compound interest, the insolvent debtor naturally surrendered himself to despair.

Such was the state of the law, which in most particulars remains unaltered at the present time. Three points claim especial attention. First, the legal presumption which assumes the existence of an equality of sense and capacity between the debtor and creditor has been refuted by the experience of twenty years of Deccan administration. Secondly, the power of imprisonment, which the law of 1859 conferred, and which has been limited but not entirely abrogated by recent legislation, has rarely been enforced; but the threat of imprisonment has been skilfully used by the money-lender to extort from the peasant acquiescence, in a condition of serfdom which is transmitted from generation to generation. Such an abuse of the law was not contemplated by the Legislature; but the fact explains much of the discontent and disturbance which has been reported, and which originates in those ranks of society over which a reign of terror has been established. Lastly, the continuance of terror and despair is secured by the absence of any final catastrophe of bankruptcy and of the consequent emancipation of the bankrupt.

The recital of these three points will suggest the character of the reforms which, in our opinion, are urgently needed. Our space forbids a detailed consideration, either of the experiments which have already been tried, or of the drastic and even wild remedies which are advocated by a certain school of Indian officials. But the failure of one experiment, applied to a class of landholders in the Guzerat division of the Bombay Presidency, deserves a passing notice, more particularly because the same principle was subsequently extended by Lord Northbrook to the Zemindars of Sind. We refer to the large landlords or Talukdars of Ahmedabad, whose affairs were by a special enactment removed from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. By that measure the public faith was broken with capital, and the Talukdars were permitted to repudiate their contracts, and to retain their lands which were legally forfeited. But the indulgence has not taught the landlords of Guzerat experience, and its last administrative report the Government of Bombay alludes to the enactment in these terms:—

'It is unsatisfactory to find that so little improvement has taken place in the character and habits of the indebted landlords of Broach and Ahmedabad. In several instances applications have been made for the benefit of the Act by persons whose estates have already been once handed back to them free from debt.'

The time has now arrived when the responsibility of initiating reform can no longer be shifted from the Central to the Local Councils, for making laws and regulations. The amelioration of the condition of the agricultural classes is an imperial task, and the provision of special relief for a few favoured sections of society will merely aggravate the discontent of the masses. Each local Act affords a precedent for other Legislative Chambers, and its retention on the Statute-book only fosters agitation for extending its provisions. Indecision and concession are as dangerous in the work of legislation, as they are in the more active departments of Indian administration. History, both ancient and modern, affords abundant warning of the impolicy of surrendering the principles of civil justice to the cries of an indebted proletariat. The people of India are only now learning their first lessons in justice and in the principles of civilized administration, and every alteration of the law confounds their sense of right and wrong. It would be a most dangerous lesson to teach them, how easily retrospective legislation can avert from a whole class the natural consequences of its improvidence, and apply the sponge to its debts. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will take into its own hands the alteration of the law, and submit to the most rigid scrutiny every quack remedy which is proposed to it.

In carrying out the work of legislation, there are three principles which should be steadily kept in view. In the first place, Free-trade in land, created in 1836, must not be wantonly destroyed. Were land rendered inalienable, any rural credit which is now founded on the transferable character of landed property would be lost. The peasantry would be the first to feel and to resent the effects of a limitation of their borrowing power, or, in other words, a restriction on the free application of capital to their lands. Moreover it must not be forgotten that the State would still require and exercise its power of evicting revenue defaulters. The number of defaulters and consequently of evictions would obviously be increased by any measure which aggravated the difficulties of the peasantry in borrowing their rent or the funds necessary for their agricultural operations. But even if the State were to waive its own claims, it could not guarantee perpetual possession to existing landholders against causes which are more potent than the attacks of money-lenders. The deficiency of a single inundation, which occurred in the province of Sind in 1877, threw out of cultivation 677,561 acres of land. The sale of Sicilian corn in ancient Rome, the recent revival of the American cotton-supply and the consequent ruin of the cotton-trade in India, and the still increasing importation of foreign stock and corn into England, are conspicuous examples of influences which in their respective countries have contracted cultivation and compelled the transfer or relinquishment of land.

Secondly: the rate of interest cannot be regulated by law. The truth of this maxim has been fully taught by science and illustrated by history. Yet the advocates of usury laws in India, as well as in Germany, are still unconvinced and importunate. The practical failure of such laws is too recent an experience in Indian legislation, to justify a revival of the experiment in the usual from. It has therefore been proposed by the Bombay Government to allow the Courts of law to fix the rate of interest proper to each transaction. The decision would thus be left to the uncertain and untrained opinion of nearly one hundred different tribunals. The official report of the Deccan riots disposes of the proposal in the following terms: 'To empower the subordinate judges to use their discretion is to ask them to assume a responsibility for which their legal training and character hardly fit them. Diversity of practice would be inevitable.' It is obvious that such a result would only upset the calculations of the Sowkars, and add trouble and expense to the transactions of the loan market.

Thirdly: Good faith must be scrupulously maintained. The rights of capital must be enforced no less than those of land or labour. The murder of the Prætor Asellio is not the only instance, which history records, of creditors taking the law into their own hands when legal redress has been refused them. The State, by the protection which it affords, has induced the banker to advance money to the ryots, and has itself directly benefitted by the rent which the ryot has been able to pay. It cannot then suddenly rob the creditor of his remedy, by reducing either the principal or the interest of the loan which has been advanced and dissipated, or by refusing its aid to recover what is legally due. Such spoliation would not be justified by the ephemeral relief which it might afford to debtors. It would demoralize society, and the cry for cancelling debts would, for the first time in Indian history, become the watchword of revolution. Undoubtedly ancestral debt is the chief cause of national indebtedness, and it is to be regretted that the prosperity and general improvement, which fifty years of British rule have now given to the Deccan ryot, should have been discounted by a native administration, whose extravagance and misgovernment had ruined the people. But the heavy legacy of distress and debt ought to have been repudiated at once, if it was to be repudiated at all, and it is too late now to apply the sponge to obligations which have changed hands and have been recognised by law. We must be grateful for the healthy tone of native society in regard to debt, and must not corrupt by demoralizing legislation, a sentiment which has hitherto afforded the best security against disorder. It would be desirable that the Legislature should place some limitation upon an heir's liability for ancestral debt; but it must be remembered that life in India is very uncertain. Cholera, epidemic fevers, and those fatal diseases which follow in the train of famine, are of constant and most destructive recurrence. Unless therefore care is taken in dealing with inherited debt, there would be a danger of discouraging the growth and application of capital—a result which would aggravate and not diminish distress.

We may now revert to the points in which the existing law has been considered defective, and state the alteration which can be provided without contravening the principles suggested. There should be special measures adopted for protecting the simple ryot against fraud; the creditor should no longer have it within his power to threaten an honest debtor with imprisonment; and, finally, the bankrupt should be protected against any revival of old claims, which should be extinguished for ever when once he has surrendered his whole estate to his creditors.

The prevention of fraud is so essentially one of the functions of Government, that we must concede to those who have charged the Government with neglect of duty towards the ryot, that it has failed to protect the borrowing classes against fraud. It is officially reported that the Sowkars constantly forge bonds, omit to give receipts, falsify their accounts, hire false witnesses, and tender as new old bonds which have been discharged. The money-lender knows the law, whilst the ryot is ignorant of the most common precautions which the transactions of business suggests. 'The marwari' is described in the Commissioners' report as 'indifferent to public opinion, and following the instincts of the usurer. He has sufficient education to draw up his own plaint and to understand procedure as well as his Vakil' (lawyer.) To what extent this knowledge of law assists him, may be gauged from the fact that, out of a total of 1,444,412 suits instated in the rural districts of Bombay in 1877, 128,261 were for money; and of these 89 per cent. were on written obligations or accounts involving sums less than 50*l*. The facility with which frauds are practised arises chiefly from the ignorance of the debtor, who either does not know his rights, or is afraid to enforce them. It has already been noticed that the law presumes an equality of intelligence between the lender and the borrower, and offers every facility to the making of contracts. But a ryot can rarely write or read, and frequently does not understand the meaning of an obligation which he has contracted. The technicalities of law, and its presumptions in favour of deeds which have been formally executed, are thus unfairly and exclusively used by one party to a contract against the other. Some safeguards must obviously provide against fraud, which may be better suited to the backward state of rural society. The ryot need not be deprived of his power to contract, but his contracts must be explained to him, and executed in a form which he can understand. At present, the debtor seldom keeps a copy of his account or of any deed which he may execute, but it would be possible by a system of registration to protect such documents against the frauds to which they are subjected when in the custody of the Sowkar. The details of the reform of procedure can readily be worked out, and will involve no departure from the fundamental principles of civil justice. Even the advocates of free-trade admit some exception in the case of infant states whose industries require a policy of protection. The argument for the exceptional treatment and protection of the uneducated peasantry of India is far stronger, and the presumption that the ryot can take care of his own interests is at least premature.

The abolition of imprisonment for debt is a reform which has only been conceded in part by the amended Civil Code. We have already shown how the Sowkar has used the threat of imprisonment to reduce his victim to a serf, and

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how this serfdom has passed with the heritage of debt from one generation to another. It will readily be admitted that misfortune should not be confounded with crime. But even if it were considered necessary to punish a debtor with imprisonment, the power to enforce or remit the penalty should not be delegated to the creditor. The account given in all official reports proves that the Sowkar has rarely used, but has constantly abused, the power which the law of 1859 conferred upon him. He has merely extorted from the ryot terms which have degraded the debtor and demoralised the creditor. This should no longer be tolerated, and the repeal of the law, which allows a debtor to be imprisoned when no fraud has been committed, is demanded by considerations of humanity as well as of justice.

Equally necessary with relief from the fear of imprisonment is relief from that moral despair which now settles upon the insolvent debtor. Although he may have sacrificed everything, even his independence, there is still some claim kept in reserve.

'The creditor's powers are not exhausted,' write the Commissioners, 'when he has beggared his debtor. He can make him his bond-slave by the powers of imprisonment, or if he do not require his labour on the land he can seize his earnings, as fast as they accumulate, without any limitation to time. Decrees dating from before 1860 are still current in 1875.'

The unfortunate ryot congratulates himself if he is left on his estate as nominal proprietor, but really in a state of villeinage. But he is in a false position, and the eviction which he dreads is merely postponed until old age or disease renders his maintenance no longer profitable to the Sowcar. It would be better for him to get rid of the wreck of his estate with its encumbrances, and to recommence his independent existence as a labourer, free from the festering canker and corruption of his obligations to the money-lender. We would therefore assist the natural and gradual process of eviction by the introduction of a law of bankruptcy. It has, however, been urged that the sudden introduction of such a law would lead to so many simultaneous evictions, as to create a serious political danger. Probably the danger is exaggerated. It is certain that in Sind Hindu bankers have failed to attract sufficient labour to make the acquisition of the estates of their Mahometan debtors a profitable business. The labour difficulty would probably recur in other parts of the Presidency. But if the evictions of one-third of the Deccan peasantry were anticipated, the first introduction of a bankruptcy law would justify a more liberal measure of Government interference than would otherwise or at any other time be advisable. The cultivators are accustomed to receive advances from Government for the purchase of stock or seed, and after the recent famine about 3000l. were advanced for this purpose. It would therefore involve merely a liberal extension of an existing practice, if Government were to assist the most capable of the bankrupt peasantry to recover their estates. In this manner the want of a bankruptcy law, which has long been felt, could be supplied without the risk of serious disturbance.

Intimately connected with the ryot's indebtedness is the more serious evil of the indebtedness of India, to which attention has been recalled by Mr. Fawcett. The importance of the connection is enhanced by the consideration that the agricultural classes of India bear not merely a share, but a disproportionate share, of the national burdens. The readjustment of taxation is therefore a further reform which justice and policy demand. In 1871 we estimated that the upper classes of India contributed not more than 1 per cent. on their income to taxation proper, whilst the classes below the income-tax contributed 5 per cent. of their means. The balance of taxation, so far from having been redressed, has been further depressed in favour of the richer classes by the precipitate action of Lord Northbrook in abolishing the income tax. He thus broke up the machinery of collection just when valuable experience had been obtained; he deprived himself of a reserve fund which might have been applied to the relief of the Bengal famine in 1874; he aggravated the financial difficulties of reduced cash balances, increased debt, and diminished income, which he bequeathed to his successor; and he prepared the way for the imposition of more obnoxious license taxes. Real as are the objections to every alteration of taxation in India, we would advocate the reimposition and permanent maintenance of the income tax. A license tax, such as was imposed by Bombay Act III. 1878, is not merely open to the charge of oppressively low incidence, but also to that of breach of faith with the holders of leases guaranteed under the Bombay land-settlements. For in many cases the peasant proprietors and larger landholders are being treated as traders because they sell their agricultural produce. It is true that—as Mr. Fawcett points out—three successive Finance Ministers condemned the tax. But Lord Lawrence is not the only experienced official who has held a contrary view. On July 1st, 1873, Lord Lawrence stated before the Parliamentary Committee that he did not place much weight on the arguments brought forward. He was in favour of maintaining the tax, and he added, 'I go upon experience and judgment, and knowledge of the country.' Apart from the question of justice, there are special reasons of financial policy which render it unwise to cumulate taxation proper upon the Bombay peasantry. The Bombay land settlements deserve more credit than they have received at the hands of Mr. Fawcett. In Sind a considerable addition of land revenue or rent may be expected, when remissions are more judiciously granted and regular settlements universally introduced. Meanwhile in the rest of the Presidency the total annual increment of rent from resettlement operations amounts to 474,953l., and in six out of eighteen districts new settlements are shortly to be introduced. Again the gross revenue of Bombay, with a population which is not much more than half the population of Madras, compares most favourably with that of Madras, and with one exception has shown a progressive tendency. It seems therefore essential that the poorer classes of the Western Presidency should not be crushed by heavier and more unequal taxation. The recent enhancement of the salt duty in Sind from eight annas to forty was excessive, and although in the rest of the Presidency the enhancement was less serious, it cannot be denied that the financial policy of the last five years has aggravated those inequalities which already existed. With a national debt of 127,000,000l. exclusive of obligations, with a loss of exchange which in ten years has risen from 117,248l. to over 3,000,000l.,* with a famine and a war expenditure yet uncalculated, we cannot expect any reduction of taxation. The increased traffic in goods carried by the Indian railways may be due entirely to the accident of war and famine; but the number of passengers exceeds 31,000,000, and has increased by annual increments of millions. A further progressive increase in railway receipts may be anticipated, and the charges for interest on the capital expended should be reduced when the present contracts expire. The substitution of native officials for English civilians, in the judicial and other sedentary appointments for which they are best qualified, will grant considerable relief if the Government boldly takes in hand the question of reducing their salaries from the foreign rates at which English officials must be paid. But with these exceptions the position remains as we described it in 1871—'a chronic difficulty' arising from the inelasticity of our revenue and the expansive tendency of our expenditure. Under these circumstances a due regard for the stability of our rule, no less than for the prosperity of the people, requires that strict economy should be enforced; and, where a reduction of the total volume of taxation cannot be granted, its redistribution is alike possible and necessary.

Such are the reforms which seem to be urgently required, and for which some consideration may be claimed on the ground that in attempting to cure one evil they will not perpetuate a worse. The British Government cannot loosen public confidence in the security of property and its regard for justice. It would neither benefit the peasantry nor the State, to place land under the fetters of a perpetual entail in favour of a particular set of cultivators. Still less beneficial would it be to deprive the soil of productive power by stopping the trade of the money-lender. Sooner or later land must pass, like all other privileges, from the hands of ignorance and improvidence into those of skill, thrift, and enterprise. The maintenance of the ancient peasant proprietary in their rights is only advantageous if they can preserve themselves from ruin. The State can suppress fraud, and encourage the indebted ryot to rise from the ruin of bankruptcy to a new life and fresh activity. It can moreover reapportion the respective contributions of the peasantry and the money-lenders towards the expenses of administration, and redress the balance of taxation which at present presses too lightly on capital. It can diffuse education through the masses, and so teach the peasantry to enforce the rights and guard the privileges which the law has conferred upon them. But it cannot attempt to do more than this. No class can be granted immunity from the laws of natural decay and the survival of the fittest. Where that practicable, all social improvement would be paralysed, and the financial ruin of India's peasantry would only be the prelude to the moral bankruptcy of the nation.

* The summary of the Indian budget for next year, just received by telegram, distinctly recognizes the alternative of increased taxation or the provision of some remedy which shall guarantee the revenues against heavy losses by exchange. Amongst less violent remedies, it has been suggested that the money required by the India Office should be raised by a loan in this country, to be repaid by India as might be found most convenient according to the Exchanges. But the issue of a loan is not free from objections. Every five years there is a change in the administration of India. The temptation to remove unpopular taxation, and to add to the floating or funded debt of India, has proved too strong for more than one Viceroy who has wished to inaugurate a fresh policy. But apart from this temptation to convert a temporary liability into a permanent charge, it can never be forgotten that the one certain result of fresh borrowing is an immediate addition to India's indebtedness to England. The loss by exchange results from the laws of supply and demand, and it is difficult to see how the depreciation of 20 per cent. in the English value of the rupee can be cured by a measure which neither affects the permanent value of silver nor gives fresh impetus to the export trade, but merely entails on the Indian Government augmented remittances in the future.

RAILWAYS FOR AFRICA.—At a recent meeting of the African Section of the Society of Arts, two papers were read on the subject of constructing railways in Africa, the first by Mr. John B. Fell, on "light railways for opening up a trade with Central Africa and for the Colonies," and the second by Mr. J. Conyers Morrell, on "the advantage of railway communication in Africa, as compared with any other mode of transport." Sir Henry Tyler took the chair. Mr. Fell said that by the aid of railways and inland steam navigation on the great lakes and rivers of Africa we might gain access to a vast population, amounting, it was said, to as many as 100 millions of the inhabitants of the equatorial regions of the continent. After considering various routes by which a railway might be made from the seacoast into the district of the great central lakes, the lecturer said it appeared that, in order to open up such a trade as would be of any real or substantial benefit to the manufacturers of England and to the people of Central Africa, a railway of not less than 500 miles in length must be made. With regard to cost, we knew that even narrow-gauge railways, made over easy ground, had cost from £6,000 to £9,000 per mile in India, New Zealand, and the Cape Colonies. From several cases, however, the cost of making an ordinary narrow-gauge railway from the coast of Zanzibar to Lake Victoria would necessarily be greater than that of a railway of the same kind and over similar ground in such countries as India, the Cape Colonies, and New Zealand; but assuming the cost to be only the same a capital of from three to four millions sterling would have to be provided for making the railway, in addition to what would be required for the steamboats and for trading capital. The lecturer proposed to make a railway of 3ft. or 3ft. 6in. gauge, to dispense to a great extent with earthworks and masonry, and to substitute for them a light iron structure or viaduct on all parts of the line where the cuttings and embankments would exceed three or four feet in depth. A line might be completed and equipped on the system proposed for about £2,500 per mile, or possibly, by adopting the principle of working employed on the Giovo incline in Piedmont, the cost of the railway, with rolling stock, &c., might be reduced to £2,000 per mile. Such a railway, he thought, might be made in two years, or, allowing for interruptions, in 600 working days. In conclusion Mr. Fell gave his reasons for doubting the practicability of Mr. Haddan's proposed single-line railway. In the discussion which followed Mr. Haddan replied to the objections of Mr. Fell to a single line, and said that light narrow-gauge railways had been generally condemned by engineers, because, although a saving was effected in the first cost of construction, the working expenses were greater.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.
These celebrated Pills are infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are anually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skins, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES *are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c., &c., by*
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,
whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.
Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, has the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, colored and white piece goods, twist, &c., &c.
1 Iron safe by Chubbs.
5 Bales grey dhooties.
3 „ „ shirtings.
5 cases foolscap papers.
5 „ oilmanstores.
1 case japanned leathers.
On account of the underwriters, ex S. S. Clan Gordon.
D.N.C / M.S.C } S R—21—1 Bale S. W. damaged twist No. 32.

AUCTION SALE of the Spinning Mill called the Girgaum or Arkwright Mills, at Chowpatty.
On THURSDAY, 5th June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Akheychund Rambux and by order of the mortgagee, Gulabroy Hurnarayan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th October 1874, the following:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the north side of Chowpatty Road at Chowpatty, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar in the Island of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216 and containing inmeasurement about 5,442 square yards, and bounded on the north by the property of Hurry Kessowjee, deceased, on the south by the said Chowpatty road, on the west by the property of Jadowjee Cristnajee and the said Huree Kesowjee, on the east formerly by the property of Nakhoda Rogay, Hoosein Beebee, Pandoorang Dadajee and others, and now partly by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and partly by a piece of Government ground, together with the mesuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon as well as the machinery, plants and other articles of the Spinning Mill called Girgaum or Arkwright Mills as they all stand at present.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 27, 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of Fresh Consignment of John Gosnell & Co's celebrated and richly scented Perfumery, &c.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by public auction without reserve on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M. on a/c and risk of whom it may concern an Invoice containing ten cases of above celebrated maker's perfumery, consisting in fancy paper boxes, such as Bouquet, Musk, Blush Rose, New Mown Hay, Sandle, Wood, Acacia Province Rose, Kiss me Quick, Golden Lily, Rose Geranium, Violet, Rifle Briged, Hillotrop Opponax, White Rose, spring flower, and many other sort of scent, extra highly perfumed Violet Powder. Cherry Tooth Paste, Geranium Powder, old brown Windsor soaps, improved old brown Windsor soaps, 1 lb. Bars of assorted soaps, Tablet soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Eaude Cologne, and Floridawater, etc., etc., etc., above will be sold in small lots suitable to the Ladies and Gentlemen.
The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, May 27, 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE IN MEADOW STREET, FORT.
On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Meadow Street, Fort, the stock in trade consisting of boots and shoes, saddlery, harness, calf kid and morocco skins, shop furniture, sewing Machine, &c., by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. R. Scobie, trading under the name of R. Scobie.
Catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 27, 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.
EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."
FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO
whitens the teeth and prevents decay.
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA
is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.
ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.
THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and retail Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th day of May instant, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, to confirm the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Saturday, the 10th instant.
1st.—That the purchase recently made by the Directors of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama for Rs. 8,000 of two pieces of ground together measuring about 7,429 square yards, and adjoining the Randal Lodge, property of the Company, be and the same is hereby confirmed.
2nd.—That the following Clause be added to the Articles of Association of the Company immediately after Clause 31, and that the same be numbered 31 A:—
"Every person who may be entitled, in his own right to any Share or Shares standing in the name of his Clerk, Moonim, Agent, Servant, or Nominee, may be registered as the holder of such Share or Shares, either during the lifetime or after the death of such Clerk, Moonim, Agent, Servant, or Nominee, provided such proofs as the Board may deem reasonable be afforded by such person as to his title to such Shares, or Shares, and provided such indemnity be given as the Board may require and under the following form of transfer:
"The DIRECTORS,
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
"I., A. B., of in consideration of your having agreed at my request to transfer to my name the Share No. standing in the name of my (Clerk or Moonim, &c., as the case may be) do hereby agree to hold the said Share subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company."
3rd.—That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised and empowered from time to time to take such steps as may be thought necessary for carrying on the business of bleaching, dyeing and printing, as defined in para (d) of clause three of the Memorandum and for those purposes or any of them to purchase and erect machinery and other materials and to do all such other things as may be necessary.
By order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 14th May 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NARIAD SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA ....Official Liquidator.

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in the above matter on the third day of May 1879, NOTICE is hereby given, that the Official Liquidator of the above Company will, on the 11th day of June 1879, dispose of by PUBLIC AUCTION in Bombay, at his Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, at the hour of 2 p. m., all and singular the three pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, containing together by admeasurement 9 acres or thereabouts, and bearing survey Nos. 2,958, 2,405, and 2,956 respectively in the books of the Collector of Kaira, and situate within the limits of Nariad and within the registration sub-district of Nariad, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the south by the metalled road leading to the tower of Kupperwanj, on or towards the north and east by a Chura, or grazing ground belonging to Government, and on or towards the west by a public road leading to the village of Kumla, together with the mill, engine house, outhouses, warehouses, factories, and buildings thereon, and the machinery of every kind fixed, standing and being on the said premises, all which said premises are commonly known as the Nariad Cotton Mill. The property will be on view during the day from the 12th day of May, instant.
The sale will be with the consent of Manoredass Hurruckchund, who claims to be the mortgagee of the said property under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th November 1878, and expressed to be made between the said Company of the first part, Javerilal Umiashunker and Maneckchund Umiashunker therein described as the agents of the said Company of the second part, and the said Manoredass Hurruckchund of the third part.
The sale will be subject to a reserved bidding and to the sanction of the Court.
The said Manoredass Hurruckchund has, under the said order, liberty to bid. For conditions of sale, which have been approved by the Court, and further particulars application may be made to the undersigned, and for inspection or copy of the said mortgage to Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE, Solicitors for the said Manoredass Hurruckchund.—Dated this 7th day of May 1879.

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator for the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents,
FORBES & Co., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„ 3,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin..........	„ 5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£500,690
„ 1872 ....£816,588
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS DESIROUS OF EFFECTING LIFE ASSURANCES is directed to the advantages afforded by the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.
The position of the Office is briefly as follows:
UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually to the Families and Representatives of deceased Policy-holders.
THE REVENUE EXCEEDS SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM, and
THE FUNDS in hand, for the payment of future claims, amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING, invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.
The Conditions of Assurance are liberal; premiums moderate; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Bombay Branch Office:
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

SECOND EDITION.
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
As exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Foreshore.
WITH REPLIES TO "K." BY H.
MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD, }
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON, }
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.
R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1879.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, PARIS 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c. will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
[illegible]ents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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